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*Soviet Union*

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MOSCOW CITES HAIG ON ARMS FREEZE REJECTION

LD070724 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] America's Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, has stated that the U.S. administration rejects the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals at the present levels, and it intends to continue its [words indistinct] program of strategic rearmament. Mr Haig spoke at Georgetown University in Washington.

At the same time, as the Radio Moscow correspondent reports, there's a growing movement in the United States in support of the resolution of Senator Kennedy and Senator Hatfield calling for freezing nuclear arsenals and holding talks with the Soviet Union on ending the arms race. According to the latest public opinion poll, three-quarters of the Americans are for freezing nuclear arms.

KENNEDY,OTHERS' SUPPORT OF FREEZE NOTED

PM061331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar -- In the American Congress a representative public forum was held on 22 March to discuss a resolution calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals and subsequently reducing them on both sides. This resolution was recently submitted for examination by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Over 170 Democratic and Republican legislators have already expressed their support for this document, coauthored by the distinguished U.S. Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield.

"Throughout the country," Senator Kennedy said at the forum, "the country's inhabitants are voting at their meetings for a freezing of the nuclear arsenals."

The decision announced by Soviet state leader [rukovoditel] L.I. Brezhnev on introducing a moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union is an important step forward which should be analyzed most seriously in Washington, H. Scoville, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and former deputy director of the CIA for science and technology said. I hope, he noted, that the Soviet Union's gesture will help progress at the Geneva talks. At the same time it must be stated that the earlier U.S. proposal on the so-called "zero option" is simply unacceptable, since its implementation would put the USSR into an absolutely unequal position in relation to the United States.

U.S. UNDER GROWING PRESSURE FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM070931 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 26 Mar 82 pp 5-6

[V.I. Kuznetsov article: "Will There Be Enough Sense?"]

[Text] There is a recess in Geneva, where the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe began last November. It is a pause for reflection. For seeking ways of overcoming the stagnation at the talks on the issue that has become the key issue in averting the growing threat of a world nuclear missile war.

It is at precisely this moment that L.I. Brezhnev, in his speech on 16 March at the Soviet trade union congress, has put forward proposals that, once the Geneva talks are resumed, are capable of channeling them in the direction of a constructive, mutually acceptable accord. To what do I refer?

First, the Soviet Union is unilaterally introducing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European part. The weapons of this kind already deployed there are being frozen in terms of both quantity and quality. The replacement of old missiles with new is being halted.

Second, the Soviet Union intends as early as this year -- unless there is another deterioration in the international situation -- to reduce, again unilaterally, a certain quantity of medium-range missiles.

The interests of European and world peace demand that not only the nuclear arms deployed or intended for deployment in Europe, but also the intercontinental nuclear strategic forces be involved in the reductions process. Nuclear war in Europe would inevitably spread beyond the continent. Conversely, a conflict involving the use of intercontinental missiles would not sidestep Europe. So both sources of danger must be dammed. Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union has also submitted proposals designed to resume the process of the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, which was broken off by Washington, and to create, so to speak, most-favored status for it. To this end L.I. Brezhnev called on the U.S. Government: -- not to create artificial obstacles to such talks but to start them in the immediate future; -- not to open up a new channel of the arms race and not to deploy long-range sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles; -- to reach agreement with the USSR on mutually limiting naval operations, including missile submarines, and to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly the areas of the busiest sea routes.

The world public is paying tribute to the ideas and plans aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of another world war. Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, Danish government leader A. Jorgensen, Austrian Chancellor D. Kreisky and Foreign Minister W. Pahr, Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party Chairman O. Palme, British Labor Party leader M. Foot, prominent West German figure E. Bahr and tens and hundreds of other authoritative state leaders, politicians, parliamentarians, academics and recognized public spokesmen have stated their approval of the new Soviet initiatives.

The Soviet proposals, London's the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "will increase the USSR's prestige in the eyes of many peace movements in Europe." Those who have nothing to offer the peoples except an unpopular militarist course cannot stand this popularity of a peace-loving policy. President R. Reagan and his advisers, NBC-TV's White House correspondent J. Woodruff notes, "are clearly anxious not to let the Soviet Union win the propaganda war in Europe, where the growing antiwar movement threatens to weaken the North Atlantic alliance."

For the umpteenth time the critics of Soviet peace proposals are failing to notice that they are making fools of themselves. They are declaring the initiatives to be "sheer" or "pure" propaganda and at the same time are revealing such fear of it.

Of course, the Soviet Union is not indifferent to its international reputation. It is not indifferent to what the world thinks of its policy and the aims of that policy and to whether it understands them correctly. But the constructive proposals are not being put forward for the sake of "propaganda points," not in order to show off once again in the eyes of public opinion. The USSR is seeking not propaganda advantages or laurels but real agreements and specific accords that lead to the curbing of the arms race and the elimination of the danger of war.

The new Soviet initiative, in the assessment of Washington POST observer J. Kraft, has given the American administration a "golden opportunity to conclude a good deal with Moscow in the arms control sphere." How is official Washington behaving?

"The American people," R. Reagan declared, "expect their planes to fly, their ships to sail and their helicopters to stay in the air." There is no question that the American people, like the Soviet people, like any other, want their national security to be reliably safeguarded. But the Americans have by no means given the administration, as Washington is trying to make out, a mandate for headlong militarization and super-armament, still less for preparation for "limited" nuclear war and the creation of a "first strike" potential.

It can boldly be claimed that the American people expect their politicians to think. To think about how to come to an understanding and get along with the other mighty nuclear powers and how to avoid a clash that could have only one outcome -- a global apocalypse.

America, cowed by nightmares of the "Soviet military threat," seems to be beginning to see the light. The biggest national campaign against the administration's militarist course seen since the Indochina adventure is being mounted. It has embraced virtually all states, including the President's home state of California, and in a whole series of them the call for a moratorium to be established on nuclear weapons has been approved by the legislatures. Opposition to the stepping up of the arms race is becoming increasingly marked on Capitol Hill too. Under pressure of public opinion, a draft resolution by Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield which calls on the United States and the USSR to conclude an agreement on a freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons has been submitted to Congress. Already more than 140 congressmen, over 80 public organizations and well-known figures such as former ambassadors to the USSR A. Harriman and G. Kennan, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency P. Warnke, President of the National Council of Churches J. Armstrong and many, many others have come out in support of the document.

Here is how leading newspaper observers describe the new feeling in America, which is especially noteworthy in the light of the wave of chauvinist and militarist fever created by the "hawks."

J. Reston: At the beginning of the winter a protest movement against the nuclear arms race rumbled through the streets of West European cities. Its echoes can now be heard in the United States like the distant peals of thunder dimly heard before a storm.

J. Kraft: For the first time in the nation's history the politics of mass protest are being to play a role in the country's national security.

C. Rowan: Americans are displaying no desire whatever to prepare for war.

As we can see, the question of freezing nuclear weapons and limiting and curbing the arms race is not being raised only in the USSR. People are pressing with increasing vigor for its solution in the United States itself. What is the White House's reaction? It has begun a war on two fronts at once -- against the Soviet initiative and against a considerable section of U.S. public opinion.

Official Washington had scarcely heard of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium before it rejected it. Rejected it with a haste, prejudice and intolerance that are very inappropriate when a posture on such a major problem is being defined. The President described the Soviet Union's introduction of a unilateral moratorium as an action that, he claimed, "does not go far enough." If the Kremlin embarked on unilateral disarmament in the spirit of Reagan's pseudozero option, the White House incumbent would be satisfied....

The President, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense believe that the implementation of the Soviet idea of a freeze would provide the Soviet Union with "great advantages" and "would undermine the national security" of the United States. But are there many simpletons to be found in America who will believe that the American senators' resolution was written at Moscow's dictation and pursues such malevolent and perfidious aims?

These "arguments" are used to reject the "golden opportunity" to reach agreement with the USSR, small wonder that this posture is making a depressing impression both in the United States and abroad. "The issue is so serious and complex," the New York TIMES states with concern, "that its substance needs to be explained; it should not be merely rejected with a passing remark. In addition to the economic crisis, this issue will probably be the dominant one in allied relations and East-West relations through the end of the decade and maybe the end of the century."

But the point is that the present administration regards not the limitation but the stepping up of the arms race as the dominant issue in its activity. This is the reason why the idea of a freeze does not suit the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon. They are proceeding from at least three ideas that are as primitive as they are irresponsible:

-- that the senseless accumulation of nuclear weapons and a wild-goose chase after military superiority are capable of ensuring national security better than anything and resolving all other problems;

-- that nuclear war can be "limited" and even "won";

-- that it is possible by building up nuclear muscle to scare the socialist world and force it to change its behavior in the international arena and to consent to an American "commanding role" in the world.

This sort of approach to international affairs and to relations with the USSR and its socialist allies has not the slightest chance of success. It has no future. Washington can scarcely seriously expect to succeed in covering a program of superarmament with the figleaf of a declared readiness on the part of the White House to limit arms via talks. No matter how much Defense Secretary C. Weinberger assures people that the buildup of nuclear forces "will increase the U.S. potential for reaching arms reduction agreements" with the Soviet Union, he will be believed only by people who want to be fooled.

The approach to international affairs based only "on the assertion of American might if necessary even without the support of friends and allies," the Washington POST warns the administration, "is threatening to produce a rupture of relations with the Soviet Union, especially in the sphere of arms control. It is alarming traditional U.S. friends all over the world. This approach does not have strong enough support in the United States, where there is no particular enthusiasm for military adventures, especially without the support of friends, allies and the local population."

It is probably worth recalling another warning. It was delivered back in 1956 by Gen Dwight Eisenhower. Foreseeing the terrible danger of the nuclear arms race for mankind, he declared: "...We may have the wit to meet round the negotiating table in the realization that the era of nuclear arms is over and that the human race has got to suit its actions to that truth or die." It was not R. Reagan, who is so fond of quoting his predecessors in his lofty post, who reminded us of the instructions of a former U.S. president. A pity!

"...The course of further fueling the international atmosphere, of stepping up the arms race and of destroying normal relations between states," L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "bodes no good to any people. The American people included, of course. And it may bring considerable calamity to all mankind. So we are firmly convinced that this course cannot meet with the peoples' support and has no future. And the sooner its initiators realize this, the better for everyone."

It is to be hoped that in 1982 official Washington will have enough statesmanship to realize what was clear to D. Eisenhower 25 years ago. That it will have enough sense to stop in time and not to bring the situation to white heat, to the challenging and provocative deployment of new American missiles near the borders of the socialist community countries, and not to confront the USSR with the need to take resolute retaliatory measures appropriate to the scale of the increasing threat to its security.

PRAVDA CITES WARNKE ON ARMS LIMITATION

PM071107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Rejecting a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] New York, 5 Apr — There is mounting criticism in the United States over the White House's dangerous course toward building up strategic arsenals.

The Reagan administration is pursuing a frank "cold war" policy, (L. Frenk), a well known U.S. public figure and executive director of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, has stated. Washington is occupying such a position despite the American people's growing demands for the speediest conclusion of appropriate agreements with the USSR to freeze the sides' nuclear arms at the present level as a first step toward reducing them.

P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated in an interview with the ABC TV company that "an approximate balance of nuclear forces exists at present" between the United States and the USSR. He pointed out the absurdity of Washington's statements that in recent years the United States had taken no practical measures to boost its strategic nuclear forces.

Since 1972, he recalled, the United States has armed itself with about 550 Minuteman-2 ICBMS equipped with MIRVed nuclear warheads, replenished its arsenal with SLBMs possessing a total of about 5,000 nuclear warheads and supplemented the firepower of the B-52 strategic bombers with a further 1,000 tactical missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

"Thus," Warnke said, "during this period the United States has strengthened all the main parts of its strategic forces triad." He stressed that a further buildup of nuclear forces would only lead to an "intensification of the risk of instability" and called on the Reagan administration to come to the speediest conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation. In Warnke's opinion, a good first move in this direction would be to freeze U.S. and USSR nuclear forces at the present level.

In the weekly NEWSWEEK, M. Shulman, a former high-ranking U.S. State Department staffer, has condemned the Reagan administration's course aimed at whipping up tension in relations with the Soviet Union. He stressed that since R. Reagan's advent to power, Washington has been using "futile provocative rhetoric with regard to the USSR" which is seriously hindering an improvement of mutual understanding between the two great powers. Shulman decisively rejected as unfounded the statements of official Washington spokesmen that there is a "gap" between the United States and the USSR in the nuclear sphere. At the same time, he condemned the idea pushed through by the R. Reagan administration of the so-called "permissibility" of nuclear war, stressing in particular that any use of nuclear weapons would have "tragic consequences for any side using them."

The American people "did not give the Reagan administration a mandate to pursue a dangerous policy of creating the latest types of weapons intended to make a first nuclear strike," (R. Isreil), a well known public figure, commented. The ordinary people of America, he stressed, do not support the White House's course toward building up nuclear missiles.

M. Meyerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, has categorically rejected the administration's assertion of a U.S.-USSR "gap" and the alleged consequent "needs" for an arms race. "The military equality between the United States and the USSR is recognized by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' leaders,' he has stated.

The U.S. West Coast newspaper PEOPLE'S WORLD has called Washington's assertion of the Soviet Union's "superiority" over the United States an "outright lie." On this utterly false pretext, it writes, the U.S. ruling circles are accelerating the production of MX missiles, "Trident" missile-carrying submarines and B-1 bombers and are planning to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. At the same time as Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev is declaring a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear facilities intended for Europe, which fully accords with the people's expectations. President Reagan replies to the growth in antiwar feelings with new missiles and more vigorous deployment of additional arms systems.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE SEEN AS 'CLUMSY'

PM061249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch under rubric "Echo of the Week": "Empty Salvoes"]

[Text] New York, Apr -- The press conference televised from the East Room of the White House was prepared with special care. It was scheduled for 2000 hours. This was the first time the U.S. President had appeared at what is known here as "prime time," when the biggest audience gathers to watch television. The President's statement was short. He confided to Americans that he was going to "take dramatic measures in the sphere of the reduction of nuclear weapons." At the same time the President complimented Senators Jackson and Warner on their "important initiative in the right direction" and then in his answers to journalists' questions slammed the movement for a "nuclear freeze," calling it "dangerous and contrary to U.S. intersts" because today, it is his firm conviction, "the Soviet Union has secured nuclear superiority over the United States."

This was on 31 March. The following day a great deal of comment appeared in the press. Many headlines seemed strange at first glance: "Too Late" (the WALL STREET JOURNAL), "Opportunity Missed" (the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR). What was it all about?

The situation was most clearly explained by the New York TIMES. "Reagan's advisers," the paper claims, "insisted on this press conference so as to swiftly formulate the President's posture on the issue of nuclear arms control. The urgency is explained by the growing movement in the country in favor of a nuclear freeze." The paper goes on to cite a high Pentagon official, who wished to remain anonymous. "We've entered the game too late," the Pentagon official said with soldierly frankness. "We should have seen it coming and attacked it sooner."

The movement for a nuclear freeze (that is what the high Pentagon official was referring to) is indeed embracing increasing numbers of Americans. Last week Wisconsin became the seventh American state whose legislative bodies have officially called for a freeze on the nuclear race. Moreover, it was decided to hold a referendum on the question of a nuclear freeze during the upcoming November congressional elections. "People want the government to respond at last to their concern over whether there will be peace or not," (Madge Milner), member of the Wisconsin state legislature, declared. Similar resolutions have been adopted in many American city councils. On capital hill 175 Congressmen supported the call by Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield for an immediate and total freeze on nuclear weapons without any prior agreement on an "equalization of forces."

The Kennedy-Hatfield resolution reflects profound changes in the consciousness of Americans, who even a year ago could, under the pressure of militarist propaganda, be persuaded to agree to an increase in the U.S. military arsenal, supposedly for purposes of "national security." The situation now is different. According to a Yankelovich public opinion poll, 70 percent of Americans support the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution. Another poll, organized by the Foreign Policy Association, showed that only 17 percent of the country's population now supports the 5-year program for the intensified buildup of military spending ($1.8 trillion) advocated by President Reagan.

The poll by the Gallup Institute whose results were published in the press immediately after the President's latest press conference proved equally worrying for Reagan. First, it transpired that, compared with Carter and Nixon, Reagan after a year in the White House gets the largest number of votes from people unhappy with "the way he is carrying out his duties." Second, there are more such people than those who "approve his work" (46 percent as against 45 percent).

One of the main reasons for the decline in the Republican administration's popularity, besides its economic policy, is the dangerous foreign policy course that faces the world with the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The majority of local observers are reaching this conclusion.

It is now time to return to the compliments that President Reagan showered on Senators Jackson and Warner at his press conference. No one is in any doubt about the point of the press conference itself and of these senators' resolutions: To counter at all costs, as swiftly as possible, before it is too late (although in fact it transpired that it was all too late anyhow) the movement for a "nuclear freeze" with a trenchant propaganda action -- to create the semblance of "serious intentions" on the part of the administration and the "hawks" that support it to hold talks on nuclear disarmament. There were two propaganda salvoes: The first was the Jackson-Warner resolution. Outwardly they too are in favor of "speediest talks with the Soviet Union," only with one "small" amendment (proviso) -- in contrast with the Kennedy-Hatfield resolutions, Jackson and his colleague call for a nuclear freeze only after an "equal reduction of forces." In other words, after the United States eliminates the so-called "window of vulnerability" and "Soviet strategic superiority." Reagan spoke out in broadly similar vein (the second salvo!) at the press conference, repeating what is, to put it mildly, the clear untruth that at present the Soviet Union has secured strategic superiority over the United States. Both Jackson and Reagan are thus trying to entirely justify the program for American "arms upgrading" by declaring that real talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons are possible only after the program. That is why, with Reagan's blessing, Jackson and Warner are now hastily gathering supporters in the Senate. They already have 56. That is what lies behind the new propaganda -- and, it must be admitted, clumsy -- action played out last week in Washington.

However, the propaganda salvoes proved futile. No one believes them now. This is why, as David (Rosh) of New Jersey writes in the New York TIMES, "Mr Reagan is criticizing the movement for a 'nuclear freeze' and Senator Jackson is trying to halt the movement and to wreck the Kennedy resolution on the pretext that the Soviet Union has achieved nuclear superiority. But I would like to note that the defense secretary's official report for fiscal 1982 says on page 43 that 'although the era of U.S. nuclear superiority is over, it has now been replaced by parity with the Soviet Union.' Do you hear, Mr President, parity, not superiority. It is time to tell the truth."

Yes, it is time to tell the truth. Especially on an issue that affects the fate of all mankind.

SEMEYKO VIEWS U.S. MILITARY THREAT TO USSR

LD070942 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- "The presence of 975 Soviet and 986 NATO medium-range nuclear systems in Europe is vivid evidence of the balance of forces," declares Lev Semeyko, Soviet military expert.

He stresses in an article devoted to the U.S. nuclear forward-based systems, published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today, that the so-called "zero option" of Ronald Reagan fully excludes these systems from the scheme of reducing armaments in Europe while envisaging the dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles. However, the U.S. nuclear forward-based systems include more than 700 American planes of various types -- F-111 planes based in Britain, F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, concentrated chiefly on West German airfields, FB-111 bombers situated on U.S. airfields but capable of crossing the ocean and immediately taking part in hitting targets in Europe. Aircraft carrier planes of the United States are represented in the forward-based systems by A-6 and A-7 carrier-based planes.

Examining the question of mutual reduction of armaments, the writer points out, one cannot fail to take into account 162 British-French missiles from the NATO arsenal which are totally excluded from the "zero option."

"The medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles possessed by the United States in Europe and water basins washing it," the article points out, "pose a serious threat to the USSR. These means alone, according to estimates of some Western experts, could destroy up to 20 percent of the USSR's industry and population... The number of planes in the European forward-based systems of the United States can be trebled in contingency within two weeks. Finally, analysing the American nuclear threat to Europe one cannot fail to take into account the U.S. submarines armed with Poseidon missiles... They carry several hundred nuclear warheads -- two such submarines are enough to hit more than 200 large targets in the USSR."

The writer goes on: "The core of the problem not only for the USSR, but also for the whole of Europe are future "Euromissiles" and the present U.S. aircraft capable of striking Soviet territory from the Northern, western and southern European directions... Pershing II and and Tomahawk missiles will nearly double the present contingent of the forward-based systems. What matters most is quality: The future forward-based systems would become means of the American first nuclear strike affecting a considerable part of the USSR's European regions."

NATO's "double-track decision" is directed at gaining a 1.5 advantage in delivery vehicles and a double advantage in nuclear warheads, Reagan's "zero option" -- a double and treble advantage correspondingly, the Soviet military expert writes.

"The American assertions that 'total elimination' of only medium-range missiles of the USSR and NATO (actually the USSR alone) would strengthen international security are nothing but fiction which can convince only the credulous."

The writer draws attention to the fact that while examining the new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions, specifically the USSR's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles, "some people in the United States paid special attention to the Soviet warning about possible counter-measures in case if the United States and NATO station in Europe hundreds of new American missiles, rather than to the above-mentioned Soviet steps directed at reaching a sensible accord." "It is now being guessed in the United States what this might mean. But it would be much better if they pay special attention to the search for solutions of major problems under consideration," the article stresses.

ZHILIN WRITES ON U.S., SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINES

LD061800 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr,TASS -- "The reactionary forces of imperialism, and, above all, of the United States, have been and remain the source of heightening international tension, of the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Anybody who will treat without bias the data of the book 'Whence the Threat to Peace' might become convinced of that", stresses corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Lieutenant-General Pavel Zhilin.

In his article, printed in the April issue of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [mezhdunarodnaya zhizn] he points to untenability of the thesis on the "build up of military might" by the Soviet Union. To back up that thesis they in the West cite deliberately-overstated data on the USSR's military expenditures.

"Actually", stresses the author of the article, military expenditures in the USSR have remained practically unchanged in recent years. As to U.S. military budget, it is growing from year to year. According to official American data, in 1981 the U.S. military budget went up by 19 per cent.

In 1985 the United States plans to earmark more than 340,000 million dollars for military purposes...."

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialism aims at a global aggression, General Zhilin writes that various military strategic conceptions being drawn up in the United States, "envisage preparation of armed forces for a war of any proportions and in any area of the world." "In the recent time the U.S. military-political leadership has been imposing upon the world the idea of the so-called 'limited' nuclear war. Its meaning is to limit the use of nuclear weapons to some geographic area, remote from the United States, to Europe, above all, so that to avoid devastating consequences of a retaliatory nuclear strike on U.S. territory.

"As different from the American military doctrine", writes General Zhilin, "the Soviet military doctrine has always been of a purely defensive character. It proceeded and proceeds from the principle of retaliatory, i.e., defensive actions. The USSR regards a nuclear attack as a very grave crime against mankind.

Underlying the Soviet military doctrine is the provision that the USSR will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Even the bourgeois press, the author writes in conclusion, admits that the information, contained in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" is objective, "being in line with the data available in the West."

KALINKIN SPEAKS AT UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE

LD061210 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 6 Apr, TASS -- Diplomatic manoeuvers of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of the nonuse of force is nothing but a cover-up for further pursuing a "big stick" policy in international affairs. This view is being widely expressed in the general debate at the special committee's session which continues at UN headquarters.

Georgiy Kalinkin (Soviet Union) said it was no secret, that it was the United States administration that was relying on the threat and use of force. It had decided to speed up the arms race and openly contemplated the use of nuclear weapons.

The United States, said the USSR delegate, provided money to finance organizations and persons to oppose and subvert various governments, from within.

The United States was responsible for artifically prolonging tension in the area around Afghanistan. Regions of the planet had been declared spheres of vital United States interests, and a rapid deployment force was being assembled to suppress political and social trends not to the liking of the United States.

The United States would like to adjust international law to its policies of aggression, he said. That was why they opposed new laws that would plug existing legal holes and automatically said "no" to any invitation to protect the security of nations.

TASS CITES PENTAGON OFFICIAL ON CW PLANS

LD061110 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 6 Apr 82

[TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy report]

[Text] Washington, 6 Apr, TASS -- The United States has launched active preparations for chemical and germ warfare. This was confirmed here Monday by Amoretta Hoeber, deputy assistant secretary of the Army, speaking at a seminar at Georgetown University. Hoeber, her job at the Pentagon is to supervise preparations for chemical and germ warfare, declared that the U.S. administration could not and was not going to rely on arms control, including that in the field of chemical weapons, and emphasized that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union in that field, regarding chemical war as an integral part of any conflict.

It is precisely parting from this concept, as is clear from Amoretta Hoeber's speech, that the Reagan government began implementation of a far-reaching program for upgrading and modernising its chemical and bacteriological warfare agent stockpiles.

Washington staked its main hopes in those preparations for chemical and germ adventures overseas on the so-called binary nerve gas ammunition.

According to Hoeber, 14 percent of the Pentagon's "chemical budget", projected at 705 million dollars for the next fiscal year, will go to finance production of the 155-mm artillery binary shells, that have already passed tests. The U.S. military plans to site these charges in the territories of their allies in Western Europe, thus turning the continent's nations into their chemical hostages. Reuters recently reported that Amaretta Hoeber herself made it plain that the United States was going to "bless" Britain with a large quantity of binary charges.

In Hoeber's words, 74 percent of the appropriations planned for the chemical arms race in the 1983 financial year will be put directly into training the personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force in chemical and germ warfare techniques as well as equipping the men and the combat equipment with the corresponding hardware and materiel.

She specially pointed out that the Pentagon had already equipped the military equipment on station in Western Europe, in particular M-1 tanks, with the corresponding "anti-chemical" outfits. The highly placed Pentagon official thus served further confirmation of which territories had been selected by the United States for conducting chemical and bacteriological "games".

PUCHKOV REVIEW OF SOVIET-ASIAN RELATIONS

PM061025 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 1

[From R. Puchkov "International Review" answering readers' letters: "Voice of Reason and Love of Peace"]

[Text] [Begin Reader's Letter] I wholeheartedly approve of our peace-loving foreign policy. The improvement of the USSR's relations with neighboring Asian countries certainly accords with the interests of all the world's peoples.

Signed: A. Amanova, machine operator on the Kommunizm Kolkhoz (Kurgayskiy Rayon, Turkmen SSR) [End Reader's Letter]

Asia is a continent that has many "hotspots." It is also where the countries with the biggest populations are. It is clear that peace on our planet can be strengthened only by eliminating "hotspots" on the continent and strengthening trust among the Asian countries. It is precisely this, as our reader from Turkmenia rightly notes, that is the aim of the Soviet Union's policy.

The fulfillment of this task is an urgent and pressing matter. The headlong arms race unleashed by imperialism and Washington's attempts to tighten the noose of its aggressive policy round this or that Asian country are aggravating the situation on the continent and making it more explosive, especially as the many hotbeds of tension there have still by no means been extinguished.

This is why the Soviet Union is sounding the alarm. This is why it is acting so vigorously to change the course of events. How can one help recalling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress: "We have no time to hang around. We must work, we must get down to business." That remark was made in connection with the need to rapidly solve our vital domestic problems. It sounds equally topical with respect to foreign policy tasks. And now an example has been set of an exceptionally timely, businesslike reaction to the situation prevailing in a particular part of the world.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO calls L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent the voice of reason and of the love of peace. The analysis, conclusions and assessments contained in the speech, the paper writes, make it an outstanding new Soviet foreign policy document. Along with the initiatives formulated at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, the Soviet leader's speech in Tashkent shows the scale of the Soviet Union's intensive peace offensive. On the threshold of spring the USSR is launching new initiatives to warm the political climate. The paper emphasizes that the Soviet Union's present constructive efforts are a continuation and concretization of the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR's peace-loving policy in Asia is bearing fine fruit. Our country's cooperation with Mongolia, Vietnam and the continent's other fraternal socialist states and also with People's Afghanistan and friendly India is developing successfully. The Soviet Union has again displayed a readiness to improve relations with Japan and China.

"We have never regarded the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries as a normal phenomenon," L.I. Brezhnev declared in Tashkent with regard to relations between the USSR and China. "We are prepared to negotiate without any prior conditions about measures, acceptable to both sides, to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for one another's interests, noninterference in one another's affairs and mutual benefit -- and, of course, not to the detriment of third countries."

"L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on normalizing relations with China," West Germany's GENERAL ANZEIGER states, "are aimed at the long-term future." Indeed, the course of good-neighborliness and cooperation has always been and remains an invariable long-term aim of socialism. It is the cornerstone of the USSR's foreign policy.

## U.S. MILITARY-STRATEGIC CLAIMS IN PACIFIC VIEWED

PM061455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by A. Vlasov: "Zigzags of U.S. Policy in the Pacific"]

[Text] The vast region of the Pacific Ocean is troubled, and it is not a case of the whims of the weather or of the storm winds which descend on the littoral countries. Hurricanes pass and calm is restored. Storms of another type are far more serious. They are bothering hundreds of millions of people living in this part of the world.

With the advent of power of the Republican administration in Washington, statements of U.S. military-strategic claims to the Pacific region have become more frequent. Even before the elections the Republican Party's election platform stated that "the new Republican administration will restore a strong U.S. role in Asia and the Pacific." After the elections this thesis appeared in the speeches delivered by the U.S. President, the Secretary of State and the Defense Secretary. Thus A. Haig stressed that "the United States will maintain and strengthen its military potential in the Pacific."

The question arises: Why is Washington resorting to such a bellicose tone? Perhaps some people are ignoring the United States' geographical position and are failing to consider that its western seaboard is washed by the waters of the Pacific?

The point lies elsewhere. At the end of the last century U.S. ruling circles elaborated plans to turn the Pacific into what was almost an "internal American lake." The United States forcibly invaded the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam. By force of arms and the dollar, imperialism "opened up" the markets of China and other countries for U.S. capital.

Time have changed, colonial systems have disintegrated, but the United States has continued to nurture the dream of greatpower rule in the region. The Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors was a sobering response to Washington's imperial claims and showed the illusion of counting on suppressing by force the peoples' desire for national liberation.

U.S. political circles were obliged to start talking of new formulas for "an equal Pacific community." But these formulas also failed in both theory and practice to break with their longstanding figures published in an anthology entitled "Grand Strategy for the Eighties" [Bolshaya Strategiya na 80-e Gody"] which stated: "Today U.S. prosperity is linked with the Pacific Ocean countries.... The U.S. economy is the main consumer of raw material coming from the East and of goods produced in the Asian countries, and the United States relies on Asian markets for its exports and capital investments."

The thesis of the need to "ensure U.S. access to the very important resources" overseas was used again as justification for the military budget drawn up by R. Reagan for fiscal year 1983. Commenting on the budget's political aspects, the New York TIMES wrote that they are based on the old principles set forth 35 years ago in the "plane of U.S. global interests."

But global "interests" presuppose a gamble on the use of forcible methods to safeguard them, all the more so when they are anywhere declared to be vital U.S. interests, including in the Pacific Ocean zone. The Republican administration has introduced one "innovation" to the U.S. foreign policy course. It has facilitated its shift toward a more aggressive stance. The numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East (outside the United States) increased by 11,000 in 1981, exceeding 135,000.

U.S. military bases on the territories of Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and the islands of Micronesia have been expanded and modernized, and an attempt has been made to link them with a major new U.S. base in the Indian Ocean -- on the island of Diego Garcia.

Last year the strength of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific was increased by over a third. Plans are being implemented to equip the ships with cruise missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads and to deploy U.S. nuclear weapons in the Western Pacific.

The military preparations and arms buildup are being accompanied by flagrant fabrications concerning the "Soviet" and "Vietnamese" Threat. Naturally, given the absence of facts, U.S. politicians and propagandists and some of their partners are disseminating deliberate lies. Yet from time to time high-ranking figures in the U.S. administration blurt out the true goals of this course. Thus U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman frankly spoke of the desire "of the United States to achieve undisputed superiority" over the Soviet Navy. What parity and what principle of identical security do we have here! The head of the U.S. Department of the Navy would like "to turn the Soviets into an isolated island so that the Americans can rule the rest of the world." Some immoderate hotheads are embarking on the extremely dangerous path of political adventurism, continuing to think in the terms of the time when the Pacific Ocean or any other part of the world was viewed by the United States as an "internal lake" or "another federal state."

There is nothing surprising in the return to former misconceptions. Aggression in foreign policy has always been accompanied by the manifestation of militarist thinking with its prejudiced, stagnant approach to the changing processes of international life, with its emphasis on crude force, its rejection of a sober analysis of the sociohistorical processes in the world arena.

The United States is now demanding an increase in the military contribution from its allies in the ANZUS Pacific bloc (Australia and New Zealand). Washington is bringing flagrant pressure to bear on Japan with a view to stepping up its military role and involving it in its own aggressive policy. At the present stage the United States wants to obtain from Japan its commitment to patrol the maritime and air expanse of the Western Pacific to the north of Guam and the Philippines. At the same time the United States is pushing Japan into expanding aid to South Korea. Obviously, by dragging Japan into its military preparations, Washington is also trying to both reduce its enormous trade deficit with Japan by selling it arms and weaken that country as a rival on foreign markets.

U.S. militarist aspirations are also creating a threat to another Pacific region -- Southeast Asia. The countries which have embarked on the path of independent development do not intend to surrender their positions or yield to U.S. economic pressure; they want to be full masters of their own natural resources and advocate the ideas of parity and mutually advantageous trade. To this end the ASEAN organization (Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines) was created in 1967. People across the ocean do not conceal their desire to turn this economic grouping into a military-political bloc. Under the conditions of the instability created by the United States in Southeast Asia the developing countries' resources are being diverted from the solution of urgent social and economic programs. In 1980 alone the ASEAN countries earmarked $5.5 billion (an increase of 45 percent over the year) for military purposes, a considerable part of it going to U.S. banks via arms sales. Beijing also performs a sinister role in this business. The Reagan administration's promise to supply China with U.S. technology which could be used for military purposes was greeted with great suspicion in the ASEAN countries. It is perfectly obvious that Beijing, playing on Washington's anti-Sovietism, is trying also to play its own cards. Relying on pro-Beijing groupings, China is undermining stability in the neighboring countries. Incidentally, it is precisely from Beijing that calls are heard to revise the geographical maps of the Pacific Ocean region.

Washington and Beijing are impeding by every means the normalization of relations between the Southeast Asian countries. They are also engaging in overt misinformation concerning the proposals from the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Vietnam aimed at the relaxation of tension. In practice Washington has turned crude anti-Sovietism and anticommunism into a sort of pass ensuring right of access to the "Pacific community." The stability in the Pacific Ocean zone becomes the political tool of the U.S. ruling circles which enjoy Beijing's support.

The peoples of the Pacific Ocean countries are becoming increasingly more aware of the danger of the imperialist plans for militarization and the arms race. The participants in a regional seminar held at the initiative of the UN Disarmament Center in Bangkok in January this year unanimously noted the danger of the buildup of armaments in the Pacific Ocean. In Japan -- the country which was the first victim of U.S. atomic bombs -- a mass movement has been launched to collect the signatures of disarmament supporters for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Asia and the Pacific basin.

The utterances by Australian members of the peace movement and Japanese writers calling for the prevention of nuclear war reflect the justified anxiety of hundreds of millions of people at the mounting nuclear threat. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the representatives of the Australian and Japanese public set out the Soviet Union's detailed position on questions of disarmament and peace.

The situation in the Pacific Ocean region and ways of easing tension were naturally reflected in these replies from the Soviet leader. He voiced Soviet readiness to conduct talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region under conditions of equality and identical security and to exchange opinions with Japan on questions of strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states and of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against those states which refrain from the production or acquisition of these weapons and which do not have them on their territory.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out once again that the Soviet Union has never been the initiator of an arms race and constantly advances specific and realistic proposals aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament.

The Soviet initiatives to resolve the fundamental questions of the present-day international situation set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and the recent festivities in Tashkent were new evidence of this. Each of these initiatives touches on the general interests of peace and is also directed at specific regional problems. In particular they mention the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, and particularly to those regions through which the busiest sealanes pass, in order to ensure that "as large a part as possible of the world's oceans becomes a zone of peace in the very near future."

Speaking in Tashkent of the appeal heard at the 26th CPSU Congress to all interested countries to discuss their mutual fears and anxieties and agree on acceptable confidence-building measures in the Far East, the Soviet leader noted: "After all, our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East in no way necessarily presupposes an immediate collective assembly of all countries of the region. Movement along this path may perfectly possibly be initiated on a bilateral basis, for instance between the USSR and Japan."

The peoples of the Pacific Ocean countries are coming out more resolutely in defense of peaceful, independent development, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for ensuring that the region in which they live is free of threats and military preparations and the deployment of lethal weapons. Nor are they indifferent to the lessons of the past. They do not want a repetition of them.

## U.S. ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES CALLED BURDEN ON EEC

LD061458 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- The United States' economic pressure on its partners in Western Europe has become so obtrusive and burdensome that calls are heard ever more often in the weary West European capitals that the Old World countries should rally for a joint rebuff to that pressure. These calls are something easily understood. They are based, first of all, on the West European's unwillingness to pay for the serious economic difficulties now plaguing the United States.

The U.S. economy has slipped into another recession. Production dropped in many industrics. Social and economic problems are sharper than they used to be. Prices went up over ten per cent last year.

The Reagan administration's tremendous military expenditure is a heavy burden on the U.S. economy. Under a military development program for the period between 1982 and 1986 which was drawn up in the United States, appropriation for military purposes in that period will total 1.5 trillion dollars. But even today, the U.S. press emphasises with increasing persistence that the colossal sum can be boosted by another 750 billion dollars.

It might seem at first glance that U.S. problems are the internal problems of the United States alone and do not affect anybody else. In fact, this is not so. The United States, using various monetary, financial, trade and economic levers, is seeking to shift a sizeable part of the burden on its shoulders today onto the backs of West European countries. One has to pay for partnership, Washington maintains.

First of all, the U.S. is pumping capital from Western Europe overseas by means of overstated bank interest rates, leaving the continent's countries without sufficient money to invigorate their economies. The retaliatory increases of interests rates in the EEC and other countries have failed to produce the desired effect, while the losses are substantial. Economic growth in the Common Market countries this year will at the best be as low as 1.5 per cent instead of the planned 2.5 per cent, while the number of employed will swell by another ten per cent to reach 12 million.

By artifically overstating the value of the dollar, the United States also hits the EEC's currency system, making West European countries pay more for oil and raw materials, whose prices on world mrkets are quoted in dollars.

Urging its partners to fulfil allied commitments, Washington at the same time weakens the economies of West European countries making them less competitive.

BEIJING APPROVES REAGAN POLICY TOWARD USSR

LD061832 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] In China the Central GUNZHENG daily has commented on United States' President Ronald Reagan's news conference of 1st April at which he spoke of control over armaments. The Chinese newspaper voiced complete approval of the Reagan administration's determination to act from positions of strength in relations with the Soviet Union. today our commentator Vasiliy Fedorov gives us his viewpoint. He says:

The commentary in the Chinese newspaper came as something as a surprise for it's generally known that Sino-American relations have known better times. Major differences over the Taiwan problem have lately produced, after a lengthy period, negative commentary on certain aspects of the policies pursued by the Washington administration in the Chinese press. The Chinese press has once again taken to using such rhetoric as "American imperialism." And you'll agree that the article voicing complete solidarity with the biggest of the imperialist powers could not but attract a certain amount of interest.

By supporting Mr Reagan on a major issue -- his tough line in relations with the Soviet Union -- the Chinese leaders were out to show that compared to this point, minor Sino-American differences are of little account. Beijing policy for the USSR remains invariably hostile and that was what Beijing wanted Washington to know by its commentary in the GUNZHENG daily.

What purpose does the commentary serve? There probably were at least two purposes. First of all, the Chinese leadership wanted to reaffirm it has no intention of meeting the USSR halfway on its offer to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations, as Leonid Brezhnev offered to do recently in Tashkent. The fact that this confirmation was made in an article addressed directly to the Washington administration leads us to conclude that Beijing is rushing to ally any fears that might beset its partners in the United States where rumors started circulating of a possible Beijing-Moscow rapprochment.

The second purpose, and probably the most important one, was to reaffirm that Beijing wanted to reinforce the Sino-American partnership reared on anti-Sovietism and hostility for the Soviet Union's policy of peace and detente. No coincidence that this point is stressed in commentary on Mr Reagan's statements -- statements that to all practical purposes reject a commonsense approach to the problem of reducing the arms race. The President of the United States alleged that in relations with others the Soviet Union respect nothing but force and determination, and Beijing fully endorses this falsehood. From this untruth Mr Reagan deduces that it is therefore necessary to pursue policies from positions of strength in relations with the USSR, and here again Beijing agrees.

What's more, in the GUNZHENG daily commentary the Chinese leaders try to impress on their American partners that if they pursue their anti-Soviet policies alone they may well meet with failure. The GUNZHENG daily preaches that the United States alone will not manage to stand up to the Soviet challenge and proposes in its fight against the Soviet Union's peace policy that Washington ought to pool forces with any and all who wish to cooperate. In other words, China does not merely offer itself to Washington as a partner but actually forces itself on it. The GUNZHENG daily even threatens that if the United States does not recognize those hard facts, (?it says), if it does not listen to Beijing's advice, it will come up against one disaster after another.

Beijing's stance, so candidly outlined in the GUNZHENG commentary, leads us to conclude that it intends to continue supporting Washington's danger-fraught militaristic course which is a calculated affront to the Soviet Union and to the other members of the socialist community. Beijing's stance, moreover, leads us to conclude that Beijing, though it speaks of its commitment to peace, actually sides with the greatest foes of peace and relaxation of tension. Beijing's instigatory stance aggravates the danger of the war that now looms over the world.

TAIWAN APPEARS PART OF SECRET U.S.-PRC DEAL

LD051918 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Excerpts] In connection with the upcoming sales of the latest American combat aircraft to Taiwan, China is trying to dramatize the issue of Taiwan. Beijing has promised to take measures to punish Washington for the deal. However, the threats of Chinese leaders sound more like a storm in a teacup. The fact that Taiwan belongs to China is indisputable, but Beijing seems to have reconciled itself with Pentagon's patronage of the island.

Taiwan seems to have become a part of a secret deal between China and the United States. In the way of compensation for Beijing's agreement to the American formula of two Chinas, the Reagan administration has given the green light to the spreading of Chinese influence in South Asia.

One of the manifestations of Beijing's rapprochement with imperialist powers is the growing involvement of Washington in modernizing the Chinese Army. Experts from the Pentagon will soon be sent to China to improve the quality of armor, fighting devices and diesel engines for tanks. American senators have said that military contacts between the United States and China have reached the stage of close cooperation. Two American bases in Sinkiang collect intelligence information for the Pentagon.

China is encouraging American military activities on its territory. Its main aim is to create powerful bridgeheads in regions bordering on neighboring countries and equip them with American offensive weapons. One of these bridgeheads is being set up in Tibet. Chinese Army contingents numbering 500,000 men are concentrated there in the immediate vicinity of the border with India and other countries. They are building tank testing grounds and barracks, military airfields and missile launching pads. A missile base has been transferred to Nakchu District from the heart of the nation. According to the Indian NATIONAL HERALD another base is being constructed near Lhasa.

In the long run, the military and political cooperation between the United States and China is inevitably increasing tension in Asia.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD031444 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr, TASS -- An "all-China working conference", held in Beijing to discuss industry and transport, has been addressed by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. The head of the Chinese Government touched upon a number of serious problems confronting not only these sectors but also the country's economy as a whole. Zhao Ziyang said "ineffectiveness and disproportions" as well as energy shortages were a major stumbling block in the way of its development.

He pointed out sharp problems arising as a result of the so-called "policy of open doors", which amounted to drawing foreign capital to China on a vast scale. Zhao Ziyang said that policy would be implemented in the future as well, admitting at the same time that it led to a growing scope of smuggling, profiteering, bribe-taking and corruption "in some regions and departments."

The premier of the State Council also drew attention to the fact that "the policy of open doors" and "the economic reform" were accompanied by "parochialism and separatism". He explained that "some regions and departments approach issues not from the standpoint of the state's common interests but from the point of view of their selfish interests" and that they "sap and split the single market" and "fail to maintain uniform policy in foreign economic and foreign political fields."

On the country's finances, the Chinese premier said there were "comparatively big difficulties". The budget deficit was 3,000 million yuans. Zhao Ziyang said that if China failed to balance revenues and expenditures, the budget deficit would widen even further, that inevitably resulting in the issue of more banknotes, which would affect prices and the general situation in the country.

## BREZHNEV GREETS DPRK PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

LD061904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, on his reelection to the post of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and has sent him cordial greetings and wishes for good health and success in his work for the good of the Korean people. Comrade Brezhnev has expressed confidence that the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, answers the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and socialism.

## WEINBERGER WARNS JAPAN OF POSSIBLE RETALIATION

LD051328 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Diametrically Opposite Approaches" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- Addressing the media on Sunday, immediately upon his return to Washington from a tour of a number of Asian countries, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger warned Japan that it would not avoid U.S. retaliation, if it did not assume a heavier burden of war preparations in the region. He sought to present Washington's current military programme for the Pacific as a "common cause" and demanded a greater contribution to it from American allies. The Pentagon chief said that, although he was pleased with the Japanese Government's decision to raise military spending by 7.75 percent this year, Japan should spend even more for the purpose.

The defence secretary's speech is another sample of the pressure constantly exerted by Washington on Tokyo in the political, trade, economic and military fields. The United States, using the pretext of the more extensive coordination of defence efforts, is trying to get its Far Eastern partner to carry out active preparations for joint combat operations in the Far East, making so far this possibility contingent on "extraordinary circumstances".

The deployment of new missile systems, in particular, the fielding of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles aboard ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, is an essential component of Washington's ongoing war preparations in the Pacific. Many of those ships are based in Japan. When the Pentagon chief spoke about "raising the efficiency of U.S. military bases in Asian countries, during his visit there, he made it clear that the deployment of new missile systems will affect the entire complex of American strongholds in the Far East. This means that the Asian nations face the same danger as the West European countries, that of becoming a battleground of a "limited nuclear war".

Naturally, this adds nothing to Japan's security but, conversely, dooms it to the role of an American accomplice with all the consequences of this move. An agreement with the Soviet Union on confidence-building measures is of primary importance to Japan in this situation.

As far back as a year ago the Soviet Union offered Japan to discuss mutual fears and concerns and to reach agreement on confidence measures. However, no answer has been given to this proposal as yet. Tokyo has also shelved another Soviet proposal, made even earlier, that on concluding a treaty of goodneighbourliness and cooperation. Meanwhile, given Japan's desire, it will not be difficult to draft a treaty that will be acceptable to both sides.

Speaking in Tashkent recently, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, expounded the proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress on confidence-building measures in the Far East. He said the proposal did **not** necessarily mean that all the countries in the region should get together at once. Progress on that road, he stressed, could be initiated on a bilateral basis as well, he stressed, by the USSR and Japan, for instance.

The Soviet Union is consistently advocating firm relations of goodneighbourliness and the broadest possible mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. The establishment of these relations meets the national interests of both the Soviet Union and Japan and would facilitate the stabilization of the situation in the Far East and promote peace and progress.

DPRK CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTRIGUES' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD071006 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Apr, TASS -- The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (KPDR) firmly condemns U.S. aggressive intrigues in South Korea as a brazen challenge to the peace-loving Korean people and as actions aimed at undermining peace in Asia and throughout the world, says a statement of a spokesman of the KPDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The statement has been circulated here.

The results of the annual session of the U.S.-South Korean consultative council "on matters of security" as well as the Joint U.S.-South Korean communique on the results of the visit to Seoul by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger indicate that Washington intends to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea and to turn it into its military-strategic place d'armes in the region and to prevent a reunification of the country.

The USA should cease the reckless playing with fire which threatens peace and security in Korea, and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula's south, the KPDR Foreign Ministry's spokesman emphasized.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR UOMOTO DEPARTS MOSCOW

PM021419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] T. Uomoto, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow.

BREZHNEV, BANGLADESH LEADER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD011528 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the chief military administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Lieutenant General Hussein Mohammad Ershad in which he expressed congratulations and best of wishes to the friendly Bangladesh people on the occasion of the National Day -- independence day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

In his reply telegram Hussein Mohammad Ershad expressed sincere appreciation for the congratulations and on his part conveyed to the friendly people of the USSR wishes of further progress and flourishing.

The telegrams express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the USSR and Bangladesh will further develop for the good of the peoples of both countries.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON SRI LANKA INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD051442 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Junius Richard Jayawardene conveying on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf congratulations and best wishes to the president and the entire people of Sri Lanka on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

In the reply message the president of Sri Lanka on behalf of the people and government of the country and on his own behalf expressed sincere gratitude for congratulations and good wishes and conveyed the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and also wished further progress and flourishing to the Soviet people.

The messages express the confidence that the friendly Soviet-Sri Lanka relations continue developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries and universal peace.

CHINESE DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN VIEWED

OW021455 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Chinese listeners: Another high-ranking Chinese delegation headed by Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council, has visited Pakistan. The delegation was composed of Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Zhen and other military experts. The delegation's visit was timed for Pakistan's international festival. In commenting on Ji Pengfei's visit, Pakistani newspapers stressed the close relationship between China and Pakistan and the characteristics of Sino-Pakistan relations. What role has the Beijing leaders planned for the Ziaul Haq regime in their policy for South and Southwest Asia? This station's observer Platov gives the following analytical view:

The news that Ji Pengfei visited so-called Afghan refugee camps in Peshawar answers this question in part. These so-called refugees are actually bandits who attack Afghanistan from Pakistani territory where they are entrenched. Chinese visits to the training camps and centers set up in Pakistan for Afghan bandits have become a tradition. The visitors who toured these places in 1981 even included Premier Zhao Ziyang and Army Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi. They met with Afghan bandit chiefs and instigated mercenaries and murderers to intensify and widen their destructive activities against the Afghan Government.

Beijing has been providing material and military aid to the bandits for launching attacks against the Afghan Government. The Chinese leaders are as good as their words on this score. They do not hesitate to spend money in stifling Afghanistan. The Chinese are continuously supplying rifles, guns, bazookas and other military equipment to the Afghan bandits entrenched in Pakistan.

Using Pakistani territory to wage an undeclared war in Afghanistan is a component part of a constant and effective plan of the Politicans in Washington and Beijing to use Pakistan to carry out aggression in South and Southwest Asia. By provoking Ziaul Haq's unbridled political ambitions and nationalist aspiration, the U.S. administration and the Chinese leaders have pushed Pakistan toward the road of stepping up militarism and encouraged it to start military conflicts with its neighboring country.

Proceeding from this calculation, the Chinese leadership has so far supplied Pakistan with over $2 billion worth of weapons of all types and has also promised to supply weapons to satsify Pakistan's needs in the future. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism -- Beijing's principal partner -- is also doing its utmost to enhance the military might of the Pakistani regime. The United States, a key organizer of the armed intervention against Afghanistan staged from Pakistani territory, has supplied the Ziaul Haq regime with large quantities of modern weapons.

With the help of China and the United States, Pakistan is stepping up militarism not only against Afghanistan but also against India. Beijing and Washington look upon the independent foreign policy pursued by the Indian Government as a major obstacle for their adventurist schemes in South and Southwest Asia. Therefore another Chinese delegation was sent to visit Pakistan. This is just another move to blackmail and exert pressure on the Indian Government, which will begin talks with the Chinese in May or June on normalizing Sino-Indian relations.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ADMITS U.S. TROOPS PROPOSAL

LD031856 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] London, 3 Apr, TASS -- President Ziaul Haq, head of Pakistan's military administration, admitted in the advisory council today that the United States had made to him a proposal last year to station American troops and to store American weapons in Pakistan.

A REUTER correspondent reports that diplomatic quarters in Islamabad were rather surprised at this statement because both Pakistan and the United States had earlier denied all reports about the U.S. administration's desire to set up military bases in Pakistan.

KARMAL STATEMENT ON SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD040306 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Havana, 3 Apr, TASS -- The Afghan revolution is the continuation of the Afghan people's lengthy struggle for national emancipation. It is a national-democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution, involving the broadest sections of the country's population. This was said by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in an interview with the Cuban magazine BOHEMIA.

Babrak Karmal said that the Afghan revolution has entered a new stage of its development. It is opposing, in an atmosphere of unity and revolutionary legality, the coalition, led by U.S. imperialism, of external reactionary forces, including Chinese hegemonism, Pakistani militarism, Arab reaction and Israeli Zionism.

The April Revolution, the Afghan leader continued, has become possible owing to the solidarity and support from the fraternal Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Afghanistan is indebted to cooperation with the Soviet Union for its major economic projects and qualified specialists.

Babrak Karmal said this invaluable assistance was given to Afghanistan without any political conditions, with full respect for its sovereignty.

Had the USSR not come to Afghanistan's help in 1979, he emphasised, Afghanistan would have not been able to exist as an independent state. It would have been enslaved again by former oppressors and drawn into bloody regional wars.

The United States, the Afghan leader said, is the main enemy of the people's freedom and the cause of peace. This is, in particular, seen from its policy with regard to Afghanistan and other countries in that region. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, is pursuing a policy of peace and detente and maintaining the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism. This is way Afghanistan's call on the USSR for help did not run counter to its non-aligned status.

The Afghan people, Babrak Karmal said, seek peace and favour the settlement of all arising conflicts by peaceful means. They will remain loyal to the principles of non-alignment and anti-imperialist struggle.

INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

LD011640 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Apr, TASS -- A reduction in the activity of counter-revolutionary forces has lately been witnessed in Afghanistan, despite assistance which is rendered to them by imperialist circles. This we owe above all to enhanced defensive capacity of the country and also mounting support of the whole of the Afghan people. This was stated in an interview to the Hungarian newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP by the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. As a result of actions which were carried out by governmental troops with the support of the population last year, considerable part of the main counter-revolutionary gangs was routed and surviving men fled to bases located outside the territory of the country.

Speaking of the constructive proposals which were addressed by the Government of Afghanistan to the leadership of Pakistan and Iran, the minister emphasized that these proposals were supported not only by the fraternal socialist countries and the majority of developing states but also by some sober-minded circles of capitalist countries.

Touching upon Pakistan's and Iran's reaction to the above-mentioned proposals, Shah Mohammad Dost noted with regret that no official reply had so far come from those countries.

The main aim of Afghanistan's proposals, Dost said, is negotiations between the three neighboring countries on termination of any foreign interference, international guarantees which rule out recurrence of intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Conclusion of a relevant agreement on these issues would help strengthen security and stability in this region. In this case Afghanistan's overnment would be ready to discuss with the USSR plans of the pull-out of the Soviet military contingent which is now in the country at the request of the Afghan Government in accordance with the provisions of the treaty concluded between the two countries.

As to foreign-policy activity of our country, Dost said in conclusion, it is invariably based on the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation. Afghanistan has been and remains a non-aligned state. It will continue striving to play an active role in the non-alignment movement.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD050646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] For the Afghans, spring is a special time of year. According to the local calendar, the country marked the new year 1361 on 21 March, and on 27 April Afghanistan will mark its great national day, the fourth anniversary of the victory of the April revolution.

People's power, which has become firmly established with the active support of the broadest sections of the population, is consolidating its political and economic positions more and more. With arms in hand, the Afghan patriots are duly repulsing the forces of international reaction that are waging an undeclared war against the young republic. Despite the fact that peace has not yet finally arrived on Afghan soil, the Afghan working people have every reason to be proud of the achievements scored in their persistent struggle.

The nationwide PDPA conference has become an important event in the country's domestic political life. It demonstrated the increased unity of the party and the increase in its vanguard role among the masses. At the present time the party has over 62,000 members and candidate members in its ranks.

The conference determined the general course of the PDPA and worked out the strategy and tactics of the struggle for the revolutionary unification of Afghanistan. As the immediate task, the action program calls for the completion of the revolutionary unification of Afghanistan. As the immediate task, the action program calls for the completion of the route of the armed counterrevolution, the establishment and reliable consolidation of revolutionary rule locally and the ensuring of a stable peace in the country.

Here is what Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, says:

[Begin Ratebzad recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] During the past year we completely destroyed the main hotbeds of counterrevolution inside the country. Of course small bands remain, but their strength is insignificant. The main threat to our republic today comes from those forces which for over 3 years have been waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. The United States and China have turned the territory of neighboring Pakistan into a base of the Afghan counterrevolution. More than 80 camps, centers and training areas are operating there. With the aid of U.S. and Chinese instructors, bands of murderers and robbers undergo training. Afterward they are infiltrated into Afghanistan. Washington and Beijing are supplying these bandits with the most up-to-date arms. CIA agents are also operating actively (?from) Pakistani territory. They are taking a direct part in organizing and implementing subversive and propagandist diversions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Since the rout of the counterrevolutionary forces within the country, the United States is banking mainly on terror and diversions. The gangs of murderers that are infiltrated across the border are attempting to prevent the Afghan people by force of arms from becoming the master of their destiny, building a new life and making free use of the fruits of their labor. Industrial enterprises and roads, power lines, agricultural plantations, schools and hospitals and even Muslim sacred places have become targets for the bandits, infiltrated by Washington and Beijing. We have evidence that the counterrevolutionaries operating in Afghanistan are using U.S.-made chemical weapons.

It is not the first time that our enemies have placed the so-called Afghan question, concocted by them, in the center of attention of the mass media of the Western countr' s and included it in the agenda of various international forums. Through lies and deceit they have fabricated the so-called problem of Afghan refugees. Most refugees have found themselves in Pakistan against their will. They are illiterate, deceived people. Through intimidation and threats they are being drawn into a fratricidal war and used for others' purposes. [End recording]

The liquidation of illiteracy is one of the most important and urgent tasks of the Afghan revolution. The difficulties connected with this are indeed innumerable. The heritage of the past is unusually heavy. During the reign of the feudal aristocracy, 97 percent of Afghan women and 9 out of 10 men were illiterate. Only 12 percent of the children went to school. As to the level of literacy, Afghanistan ranked 127th in the world. Here is what Anahita Ratebzad, DRA minister of education, says:

[Begin Ratebzad recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] Today the teaching of reading and writing is taking place in difficult conditions. During the regime of Amin, the majority of school buildings were burned down and destroyed. The bandits whom Western propaganda calls freedom fighters aimed their first blow against schools and teachers. Backwardness and ignorance are their allies. Nonetheless, the campaign to eliminate illiteracy is proceeding successfully. With the aid of the population we have restored and built hundreds of school buildings. Today all children who have reached the age of seven can go to school. This year some 1 million first graders will start going to school. More than 500,000 adults are learning to read and write.

We are receiving a great deal of aid from Soviet specialists. As a result of joint work by Afghan and Soviet teachers, more than 60 textbooks have been written and are now being widely used in the learning process. However, this is only one aspect of the multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our economic ties with the Soviet Union are invaluable. Thousands of Afghan technical specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union. Afghanistan's biggest enterprises, which were built with USSR aid, are operating successfully. Out of every 110 industrial projects built in Afghanistan during the past few years, 99 were created with the participation of the Soviet Union.

The sovereignty and freedom of Afghanistan, the happiness and prosperity of the Afghan people can be safeguarded only through the further strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union. [end recording]

AFGHAN OFFICER ON SOVIET TROOPS, DRA YOUTH

PM021341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Young People Must Build New Life"]

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] Central Committee comprising the DYOA secretaries of troop units and subunits of Afghanistan's Armed Forces is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. The head of the delegation, Sr Capt (Abdul Latif), chief of the DYOA Central Committee Mass Defense Work Section and assistant chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Direcorate for Youth Work, answered a TASS correspondent's questions about the role of troop unit and subunit youth organizations in defending the gains of the April revolution during its new stage:

First of all I want on my own behalf and on behalf of our whole delegation to express cordial gratitude to the Komsomol Central Committee, the Committee of Youth Organizations and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces for the cordiality and hospitality extended to us.

We are very happy to have been fortunate enough to visit the Soviet Union. That is a cherished dream of many of our contemporaries. Afghanistan's working people always speak with gratitude and admiration of the great neighbor. Now we have seen for ourselves the impressiveness of Soviet people's successes in building the new life and we have seen how they live, work and rest. This gladdens and inspires us.

We arrived in the USSR immediately after the end of the PDPA National Conference. The conference summed up the results of the path traveled since the April Revolution and outlined further tasks in building a new Afghanistan. You are well aware that our creative work is proceeding in a situation of undeclared war foisted on us by imperialism and reaction.

So one of the main tasks of DYOA organizations in the armed forces is to defend the people's revolutionary gains, vigilantly protect our motherland's borders and smash the mercenary gangs that have infiltrated across the borders. The unexampled courage and heroism of the armed forces servicemen were noted at the PDPA National Conference.

This high assessment inspires us with confidence in our strength and elicits feelings of gratitude to the party. At the same time it obliges us to improve our work, to increase our combat skill and to rally our ranks in the struggle against the counter-revolution and imperialist reaction.

We are faced with tremendous tasks from this viewpoint. But there are also considerable difficulties that have to be surmounted. For instance, I can say that many of our young men have a very poor general educational training when they enter the army. Some are completely illiterate or semiliterate, have no clear idea of the April Revolution and its tasks and are often under the influence of counterrevolutionary imperialist propaganda. So we spend much effort, energy and time on eliminating illiteracy, ideologically educating the servicemen in the spirit of dedication to the people's cause and implacability toward the revolution's enemies and explaining the policy of the party and government.

DYOA organizations carry out much work to improve servicemen's combat training. We organize the exchange of leading experience of the study of weapons and combat hardware, the fulfillment of weapon training normatives and tasks and the assimilation of related professions. We often turn to the Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan for assistance on all these questions and many others. We get specific, comprehensive and always highly professional assistance from them. I'd like to stress that here and to say that your brothers are fulfilling their tasks with honor, nobility and selflessness. Many thanks to them for this.

Our young people in the army also take an active part in implementing the revolutionary transformations in the country and helping the population in the liberated regions and population centers. Together with PDPA members, we carry out extensive agitation and propaganda work among the peasants and we tell them about the nature of the April Revolution and its prospects for development and about what the revolution gives Afghanistan's working people. We expose the intrigues of the enemy agents and the perfidious methods of the counterrevolutionary gangs. Rolling up their sleeves, the members of youth organizations help the peasants to rebuild destroyed schools, housing hospitals, roads and bridges. Soviet servicemen often work shoulder to shoulder with us. Their skill and diligence evoke admiration and respect from the residents of our towns and villages.

Self-defense detachments to safeguard the population's security are being created with the assistance of activists from the army youth organizations and the local organs of power are being strengthened.

As you can see, we are very busy. I have described only a small part of our work. But Afghan young people are militant and are not afraid of any difficulties. The enemies will never succeed in again placing the yoke of feudal slavery and exploitation on the Afghan people.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to convey to Soviet young people our best wishes for success in their majestic and noble deeds.

## 'BASMAK' PRESS CONFERENCE IN KABUL REPORTED

PM310919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "Press Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Six basmaks who had committed crimes against the Afghan people and were captured with weapons in their possession answered journalists' questions at a press conference organized by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their stories are the best rebuttal to the initiators of the false anti-Afghan campaigns in the West, the protectors of bandits and murderers.

A certain (Amir Dzhan), a native of Kabul Province speaks. He was recruited into the Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami counterrevolutionary organization in 1980. Since then (Amir Dzhan) has been to Pakistan four times, secretly supplying arms to the bandits from there.

During his first "visit" to Pakistan, which dragged on for 2 months, he spent about 20 days attending terrorist training courses in the township of Parachinar near Peshawar. The instructors at these courses, (Amir Dzhan) said, were four Americans, five Saudis and three Chinese.

"We were taught how to use firearms, but the greatest attention was devoted to acts of sabotage like blowing up bridges and setting fire to buildings." The skills acquired at the murderers' camp in Parachinar stood (Amir Dzhan) in good stead. He was actively involved in setting the (Gazi Abdula) School in Kabul Province on fire, attacking a people's militia post and robbing passenger buses. But his crimes, which were master-minded in the headquarters of M. Nabi, leader of the basmak gangs, whom the Americans have got eating out of their hand, came to an end.

Among the basmaks sitting in front of the journalists is (Kari Mohammed Sharif), a bandit with a somewhat higher "rank." He was responsible for setting up an underground network of counterrevolutionaries from the Jami'at-e Eslami-e Afghanistan Organization in Kabul Province. Having trained for the priesthood at some point during his life, he was close to the head of this group of bandits, the former "professor of theology" B. Rabbani and had been to Pakistan several times. Like (Amir Dzhan), (Sharif) said that he had seen American, Chinese and other instructors operating at Rabbani's head-quarters. "Without the support of the Pakistani authorities and the United States," he admitted, "Rabbani and his accomplices could not remain at the border of Afghanistan."

(K.M. Sharif] said he received instructions, money, subversive literature and American, Chinese and Egyptian arms from Pakistan on a regular basis.

A bandit by the name of (Gaffar) did not attend courses for terrorists and saboteurs. He was regarded as a so-called judge in (Abdul Rezzak's) gang, which was recently routed by the security organs and a detachment of the defenders of the revolution in Kapisa Province. Under cover of the title "Muslim law expert" he handed down a ruling on the killing of four peasants who had refused to help the bandits, imposed "fines" -- that is, gave orders as to who should be plundered and robbed among the toilers in the villages -- and handed down decisions on the destruction of schools so that children could not learn there. This self-styled "judge" acted on the orders of Pakistan, or rather, of (G. Hekmatiar), leader of a Hezb-e Eslami grouping whose headquarters are in Peshawar. (Gaffar), as well as the rest of the bandits, testified that his col-leagues in the gang were equipped with submachineguns manufactured in the United States, China and Egypt.

Display of foreign-made arms confiscated from the bandits had been mounted in the hall where the press conference was taking place.

The press conference also heard (Mohammed Gol), another member of the gang that was operating near Kabul who had given himself up. He noted that the activities of the counterrevolutionary rabble are organized entirely from abroad. Causing death and havoc, the candits are shamelessly flouting the principles of religion which they use as a pretext for their crimes. (Mohammed Gol) called on all Muslims still remaining in the gangs to return to peaceful life.

A statement by the DRA security service which was read at the press conference resolutely condemns the actions of the imperialist strategists of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. It stresses that, under the leadership of their government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the people of the republic will not forego a single one of the gains of the April Revolution irrespective of any intrigues by imperialism and reaction. This is reported by TASS,

U.S., PRC COOPERATING AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

GF051654 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 30 March carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Intention To Use Xinjiang To Serve Dark Aims." The radio quotes a report in an Indian weekly stating that "CIA cargo planes are landing in the Uighur Autonomous Region in the PRC with a view to supplying arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries." The radio declares that this state of affairs in only one aspect of the international hostility against the DRA.

The radio adds: "The matter reported in the Indian weekly is not news to our esteemed listeners. It is common knowledge that U.S. and PRC military experts have been supplying arms and training the counterrevolutionary robbers in lairs in Pakistan before sending them against the DRA."

Stating that the counterrevolutionary bands of Afghans are being supplied with arms both by the United States and the PRC, the radio says: "Beijing, which has always claimed that it feels affection and devotion toward people waging a revolutionary struggle for independence and that it is the friend and ally of oppressed peoples, is in fact siding with U.S. imperialism, which is the darkest enemy of the peoples' freedom and independence."

Noting that there is no doubt that the United States and Beijing are cooperating, the radio argues: "The stance of the two countries against the Sawr Revolution, which has been victorious in the DRA, is a confirmation of this view. The Sawr Revolution has foiled the plan of militarists in Washington who have been moving for a long time to turn Afghanistan into a support base for their policy aimed at (?extending the U.S. neo-colonialist policy) over Asian countries. Beijing, which has hopes for Afghanistan, displayed an infuriated response toward the 1978 Sawr Revolution in the DRA."

Recalling that Beijing has been attaching importance to the DRA for realizing its policy of plundering South Asian countries, the radio states that maps published in the PRC constitute an example of the attitude of Beijing officials toward Afghanistan. It adds: "A significant part of the DRA is depicted in these maps as the [word indistinct] land belonging to the PRC. (?However, hostility on maps is different) from actual aggression. Nevertheless, can Beijing's supply of arms to and training of counter-revolutionary robbers before their dispatch against the DRA be anything else but an act of aggression?"

The radio concludes: "The armed counterrevolutionary bands dispatched against the DRA are mainly carrying out their [word indistinct] tasks with the support of PRC military experts. It is common knowledge that the majority of armed counterrevolutionaries sent against the DRA are murderers and (?thieves). However, the highwaymen in Beijing are attaching much importance to armed assaults in the struggle being waged against the DRA. Because of the moves made by PRC officials, the 74 km-long border the PRC shares with the DRA has become a (?zone) of clashes. In fact, bands of counterrevolutionary robbers are constantly being dispatched to the [words indistinct] Badakhshan Province of Afghanistan from special lairs in the PRC's Xinjiang Province (?which have been set up to train counterrevolutionaries). Xinjiang is being used as Beijing's stronghold in the aggression against the DRA. In view of this fact, the arrival and landing in Xinjiang of U.S. planes carrying arms (?should not come as a surprise)."

## BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES LE DUAN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD061544 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, upon his 75th birthday.

"You are well known in the Soviet Union as an outstanding figure of the international communist and working class movement, an adamant fighter for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a combative associate of President Ho Chi Minh, and a close friend of our country, and your great and active contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the USSR and Socialist Republic of Vietnam is highly appreciated here."

## FURTHER PRAVDA REPORT ON VCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PM061615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Special correspondents M. Domogatskikh, N. Prozhogin report: "The Party's Cause Is the People's Cause -- at the Fifth VCP Congress"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Mar -- The whole of Vietnam is continuing to follow very attentively the work of the highest forum of the Communist Party -- the militant, tried and tested vanguard of that heroic people. The documents submitted to the fifth Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress and the delegates' speeches put forward tasks for the current 5-year plan which are on an impressive scale and are packed with concrete content, and also outline the prospects for the republic's development through the end of the eighties.

The program of creation put forward by the party envisages that in the coming period main efforts will be focused on the accelerated development of agriculture. The VCP, regarding this sector of the national economy as most important at the present stage, is planning new steps along the path of transferring agriculture onto a footing of large-scale socialist production. At the same time the task of increasing consumer goods production is set and the course of creating a number of important heavy industry sectors will be continued.

In their speeches from the congress' high platform, the delegates -- party workers and economic leaders, workers and peasants -- fully support the directions defined by the party for developing the national economy with a view to creating a unified industrial-agrarian structure, which, according to the VCP Central Committee's political report, forms the main content of the process of socialist industrialization in the coming period.

Party and state organs have many complex problems to resolve in order to successfully fulfill the plans outlined. Vietnam's communists are entirely aware of that. Thus (I Ngok Niyek Dale), party committee secretary in Dac Lac Province, which is located on the central plateau where there are large areas of virgin lands suitable for development, spoke of the selfless labor of members of cooperatives and state farm workers, who are opening up new arable land, creating irrigation systems and establishing plantations of valuable tropical crops.

The province already produces 50 percent more food per capita than before the liberation. This shift was promoted to a large extent by the radical restructuring which has taken place in the countryside: 93 percent of the peasants have joined production teams and several dozen cooperatives have been set up. In order to make fuller use of the riches of the land, create new state farms and produce more food and industrial crops both for domestic consumption and for export, the question is being raised of the need to resettle approximately half a million people from the Red River delta to Dac Lac Province.

The main theme of the speech by Nguyen Ngok Triu, minister of agriculture, was the further improvement of the leadership of this most important sector of the economy. The party has already adopted a series of measures to introduce a new system of work payments on the basis of end results and to increase the material interest of the producers of output, and responsibility for the reactional management of land has been enhanced.

During the last 5-year plan sown areas increased and several dozen new economic zones were set up, where specialized state farms are in operation for the cultivation of rice, coffee, tea, fruit and hevea. However, in order to completely resolve the food problem a comprehensive approach is required whereby capital investments, the redistribution of labor resources and also the improvement of the standard of management would be linked as a single whole.

Alongside the development of agricultural production, the party and the people's state attach great significance to the development of such sectors as forestry, marine products and the processing industry, which determine the progress of the country's economy in general and therefore determine the improvement in the people's living standard. Nguyen Tan Trinh, minister of marine products, said in his speech that the catching of fish and other sea food increased by one-third over the 5-year plan. But that is not enough to substantially improve the population's diet. That is why, in the coming years, it is necessary to strive to ensure that every enterprise in the sector ensures the greatest possible savings, extends its production potential and produces more output for the domestic and foreign markets.

(Fam Te Zuyet), leader of a team of shaft sinkers and envoy from the miners of the (Uongbiugol) combine, spoke of how, despite the existing difficulties, the coal industry overfulfilled the last 5-year plan and also the plan for the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan. He stated that Vietnam's miners, having launched a competition in honor of the Fifth VCP Congress, worked at an increasing rate. In order to ensure that the sector develops in accordance with new tasks still more successfully, it is necessary, in the speaker's opinion, to struggle in the most resolute way to strengthen labor and production discipline, to improve the methods of economic leadership of the mines, quarries and transport and to display concern for the efficient utilization of vehicles and machinery.

Nguyed (Van Chan), director of the economic management institute, devoted his speech to improving the methods of economic leadership. He raised a number of questions associated with economic reorganization, the redistribution of manpower resources and their correct utilization. We must, he said, create a harmonious system of economic machinery that is maneuverable and capable of rapidly taking account of changes which take place, predicting development trends and renouncing outmoded forms, so that by utilizing the advantages of the socialist method of production we can ensure efficient work by all sectors of the economy in the interests of successful socialist building.

The current tasks of building socialism in Vietnam require a constant growth in the ranks of the working class, the improvement of their professional and general educational standard and the inculcation in working people of a sense of being the collective master of the country. During the last 5-year plan the SRV saw a 28-percent increase in the ranks of the working class and a 60-percent increase in the numbers of engineers and technicians. However, Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions Executive Committee, said in his speech, not all is well with regard to the training of skilled cadres. Although the republic has more than 3 million workers and employees, only half the workers have graduated from vocational institutions and schools. Noting the great assistance granted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in training skilled workers for all sectors of Vietnam's industry, the speaker noted the need to devote still greater attention to the formation of the working class -- the builder of the new, socialist Vietnam.

The Fifth VCP Congress continues.

TASS REPORTS ON END OF GROMYKO'S SFRY VISIT

Joint Communique

LD061830 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet and Yugoslav foreign ministers have expressed "profound concern over the worsening of international relations and stressed the need for fresh, active efforts of all countries to forestall a further exacerbation of the international situation and continue the process of easing world tensions." This is said in a joint Soviet-Yugoslav communique published here today on the results of the official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR.

"The sides," it says, "have pointed to the serious threat to peace and the security of nations emanating from the intensified arms race. They agreed that constructive initiatives, restraint and steps towards ending the arms race and launching the process of real disarmament on the principles of equality and equal security are very important and essential in this situation. The conviction was expressed that the adoption without delay of specific measures in the field of conventional and especially nuclear disarmament, for which nuclear powers have special responsibility and commitments, would represent a substantial contribution to restoring trust between states."

The foreign minister of the USSR explained in detail the essence of the new, major initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, to limit and reduce arms. He emphasised that these initiatives proceed from the necessity for the states to exercise maximum restraint in their military activities, and demonstrate the Soviet Unions' goodwill.

Parting from the principle, in accordance with which Yugoslavia welcomes all initiatives towards checking the arms race, the Yugoslav side expressed its positive reaction to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals.

The USSR and Yugoslavia attach great importance to the United Nations General Assembly second special session on disarmament and believe that it is necessary to make every effort to ensure that preparations for it go in a business-like way and the session be held successfully.

When discussing the situation in Europe, the ministers pointed out the peril flowing from its current deterioration and stressed the importance of consistently implementing all principles and provisions contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

The sides agreed that it is essential to exert efforts to ensure the successful continuation of the process, which was started by the conference on cooperation and security in Europe. They expressed the hope that the resumption of the Madrid meeting this autumn will lead to positive results, above all in the question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. In their opinion, the draft final document, submitted by the delegations of neutral and non-aligned states, provides a good basis for this. Both sides expressed readiness to act in this direction.

They emphasised that mankind has no alternative to active peaceful coexistence and that lasting peace, security and stability in the world can be ensured only on this basis. This requires the observance of the principles recorded in the UN Charter and their consistent application in international relations.

Gromyko Return to Moscow

LD061431 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, returned to Moscow from Belgrade today.

At the airport he was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, other Soviet officials and also Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the USSR D. Shtrabac.

DELEGATION FROM MONTENEGRO VISITS MOSCOW

LD051944 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, led by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Republican Presidency, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Dusan Strbac, charge d'affairs ad interim of Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Talks With Solomentsev

LD062152 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Friendly contacts and business links between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro make a vital contribution to Soviet-Yugoslav relations. This was said by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who today received a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro headed by Veljko Milatovic, president of the republic's presidency. As we have already reported, the visitors arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

During a conversation, Mikhail Solomentsev stressed that the delegation's visit marked [words indistinct]. Our peoples' friendship, he said, is a fact that has been tested by history and plays a significant role in reducing international tension and makes a contribution to progress and socialism.

Veljko Milatovic stressed that during their visit the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the achievements of the Soviet Union in a more concrete manner. Yugoslav-Soviet relations, he said, have reached a high level in many fields. This concerns trade, scientific, technical and cultural links. The head of the delegation stressed that Montenegro is interested in the further development of links with the RSFSR. He expressed the wish for the establishment of regular contacts between the executive organs of the two republics [words indistinct].

Dwelling on the international situation, the visitor said the new peaceful initiative announced by Leonid Brezhnev was received with understanding in Yugoslavia.

Deputy heads of government and republican ministers also took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENTS VIEW SFRY ECONOMY

PM061425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 4

[Report by special correspondents V. Averchenko and V. Sharov: "Yugoslavia Today: On the Path Toward Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade -- PRAVDA correspondent B. Averchenko has arrived in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Information. With Valentin Sharov, PRAVDA's new correspondent in the SFRY who has started work here, he has toured the country.

The Yugoslav comrades provided them with the opportunity to visit a number of cities and industrial and agricultural enterprises and to familiarize themselves with the activity of the LCY primary organizations, party committees, power and self-management organs and mass media.

It has already been written frequently of Yugoslavia, that exceptionally beautiful corner of the planet, that nature bestowed all its riches on it -- Vast fertile plains and snow-capped mountains, a warm sea with 1,200 islands strung along the Adriatic coast and rich underground resources. Industrious peoples live there, who defended their right to be free for many generations and realized their age-old aspirations in the victorious struggle against fascism in 1941-1945.

"All that is true," our tour organizers told us, "but we would like you above all to objectively describe Yugoslavia's present, the successes of our workers in building a new society and the problems that worry us."

This year was a special one for Yugoslavia. It was the year of the 12th LCY Congress, a year of elections for the power and self-management organs. To sum up the whole tenor of the country's life in the past few months, which have been marked by an increase in political activeness, it may be said quite definitely that questions of economic development are the focus of the communists' and all working people's attention.

Major successes have been scored in Yugoslavia during the years of people's power. Another step forward has been taken in the period since the 11th LCY Congress. In this connection our interlocutors noted the increase in the gross social product and the further development of industry. Thus, the average annual social product growth rate in 1978-1981 was 4.4 percent. Over 1.3 million people found work.

At the same time they also spoke about something else. The econmy has recently been experiencing grave difficulties. Labor productivity growth has slowed and excessive expenditure of funds is being allowed. The flywheel of inflation is being cranked: Prices on the domestic market increased 30 percent in 1980 and almost 40 percent in 1981. This led to a fall of 13 percent in the population's real incomes over the past 2 years.

The country is in a grave economic situation, the Yugoslav press notes. The deterioration of the world market situation has had an effect, and internal causes have also made themselves felt: disproportions between individual sectors and the orientation over many years toward forcing economic development through credits from Western capitalist countries. As Z. Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, reported at a press conference for foreign journalists, by the end of 1981 Yugoslavia's foreign debt was $18.4 billion for medium-term and long-term credits alone. Counting holdover debts it totals about $21 billion.

"We cannot continue living on credit. The time has come to pay our debts," our interlocutors told us. They stressed that in implementing a policy of economic stabilization one of the central tasks is to eliminate the foreign trade balance of payments deficit and to do away with production sector dependence on the import of expensive raw material and energy sources.

During a talk at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade we were told about several results of work in this sphere. In 3 years the balance of payments deficit with foreign countries has been successfully reduced from $3.4 billion to $1.4 billion. Our interlocutors noted that exports have been and remain the key link in the entire system of steps to stabilize the economy.

We were acquainted with the Beograd Footwear Factory. It is located in the capital's Zemun District and is one of the largest in the country. Some 2,800 workers are employed there. In 1981 about 2.7 million pairs of shoes were produced. Oriented toward increasing export deliveries, the collective has recently renewed its range. An output quality control system operates effectively. As a result 98 percent of its out put is top-quality. Up to 60 percent of the footwear is exported.

The present year has been begun successfully too. The plans for its first months have been fully implemented, although the factory workers told us it is increasingly difficult for the collective to do this. The problem is raw and semifinished materials. Some have to be imported from capitalist countries. There is not enough currency to purchase everything necessary, and in addition prices for basic raw materials have recently soared sharply. The enterprise's communists and workers see the way out in reorientation toward local, domestic raw material. That is a difficult task. Its solution is one of the main avenues of the collective's work.

As we were leaving our hosts suggested that we look at some new product models. The designers' and producers' questioning has been embodied in footwear in beautiful styles and colors. The factory collective is seeking to keep its trademark at the top.

Questions of expanding exports and improving efficiency and quality as an essential condition for stabilizing the economy were touched on at virtually every meeting. In a talk with us A. Gojcic, acting executive secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium, noted that increasing exports is the strategic line of Yugoslavia's socieoeconomic development.

The SFRY is expanding trade turnover with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

"We view this as an important factor in stabilizing our economy," we were told by M. Milosevic, secretary of the Yugoslav section of the SFRY-USSR Intergovernment Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. "The Soviet Union has become our major trading partner."

Within the framework of overall plans and programs, each republic resolves its own tasks. Thus, while Slovenia is developing production on the basis of modern technology and equipment and a high level of employment, in Macedonia, for instance, an acute problem is that of accelerating the development of a republic which, as the 11th LCY Congress noted, is one of Yugoslavia's socially and economically underdeveloped regions.

...Under the aircraft wing Macedonia looked like a continuous plateau. But then the silvery ribbon of the Vardar River emerged from over the horizon. A few more seconds and the panorama of Skopje City was revealed in its valley. From above the precise squares of the residential quarters of the republic's renovated capital and the broad boulevards could be clearly seen. Through the Macedonians' efforts and with the aid of the other fraternal SFRY republics and foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, the city rose rapidly from the ruins after the catastrophic earthquake of 1963. It is now Yugoslavia's third most populous city.

We visited a lead and zinc plant in the city of Titov Veles. About 75,000 tons of refined lead and zinc are produced there in a year. The output goes to the domestic market and for export, and also goes to the Soviet Union. In a talk with us S. Kulumov, the plant's new director and former chairman of the city council, and other enterprise leaders noted the high level of technical equipment of the shops, making it possible to build up production output. Nonetheless, despite certain achievements, the plant workers believe that more could be done. Last year the projected plans were not fully implemented. The country failed to receive a considerable quantity of raw material from Titov Veles. This happened, our interlocutors noted, as a result of slow assimilation of production capacities.

During our meetings the Yugoslav comrades did not conceal the fact that there are many problems in Macedonia. One is unemployment. According to planning organ chief P. Tasevski, those seeking work here total 120,000. The unemployment rate in Macedonia is the highest in the country. But this is not only a "Macedonian" social problem. The Yugoslav press has frequently quoted the total of unemployed in the SFRY -- they number over 600,000.

The Macedonian leaders allowed us to look around the Lozar (Viticulturalist) Agroindustrial Combine. The name only basically reflects the production activity of the agroindustrial combine, although the central farmstead is dominated by tall wine stores from which several million liters of first-class wine are supplied to the trading network every year. The combine maintains sheep, hogs and cattle, and in addition to grapes it grows wheat, cotton and fruit and has hothouses and a large cooler.

Lozar is one of the enterprises representing the public sector in agricultural production. The high level of technical equipment, progressive crop cultivation and stockraising procedures and output processing facilities give such collectives undisputed advantages over individual peasant farms. Suffice it to say that the public sector has a little over 15 percent of cultivated areas, yet it provides half the country's marketable agricultural produce.

"Our combine works profitably. The year of 1981 was a favorable one for us," Lozar deputy general director L. Tosev, an engineer-agronomist by profession who has worked in the collective for 25 years, told us. "The net profit was 15 million dinars. It could have been even more if we had succeeded in raising efficiency in pork production and in a number of other types of output."

Naturally, the economic difficulties the country is experiencing, we were told by our interlocutors, also affect the operation of farms like the Lozar Agroindustrial Complex. They cannot always acquire the necessary quantity of mineral fertilizers or spare parts for machinery. Rising fuel and electricity prices are also reflected in the results of their activity.

Agriculture basically supplies the country with a wide range of food. However, this certainly does not mean that there are no problems in the sector's development, our interlocutors noted. The newspaper POLITIKA recently wrote that in recent years plan targets have not been successfully implemented. Some people have begun to speak about stagnation in agricultural production, and it has been reported that in 1981 the rural workers produced only 1.4 percent more output than in 1980, when production showed virtually no increase. Because the interests of the republics and provinces fail to coincide to this day, no 5-year plan has been adopted in the agricultural sphere, although the arable farmers have already embarked on their second sowing campaign.

We were also told about other "misfortunes" in the countryside. The countryside is "aging," and the peasant cannot always dispose of his land rationally. According to published figures in Macedonia, for instance, 150,000 hectares of arable land are uncultivated at present, while for the country as a whole the figure is over 600,000 hectares. The question of wider participation by young people in agricultural production, where the Yugoslav comrades see an important reserve for reducing unemployment, was keenly discussed.

The SFRY has entered 1982 with hopes and concerns. "How to resolve the problems that arise and 'cure' the economy as rapidly as possible?" — this question probably concerns every Yugoslav today. The first months of this year have shown that the unfavorable trends in economic development are continuing to operate. Prices are "leaping" again. Milk, vegetable oil, meat, gasoline and coal prices, rail fares and electricity charges have increased. At the same time the press reports nonfulfillment of the export program.

Preparation is now being completed for the republican Leagues of Communists' congresses. There is no doubt that their attention, like that of the 12th LCY Congress, will be focused on questions of economic stabilization and ways of resolving urgent problems.

COMMUNIQUE ON JARUZELSKI PRAGUE VISIT REPORTED

LD061724 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr, TASS -- Czechoslovakia and Poland resolutely condemn the interference by the United States and other NATO countries into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, this contradicting generally accepted norms of international law, the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The discriminatory acts taken by the United States against Poland and the USSR obviously are acts of blackmail and a violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states, it is said in a communique published here on the talks between the leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, that was in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

Czechoslovakia and Poland actively support the programme of peace for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and other constructive proposals of the USSR directed at preventing war and strengthening peace. Both states highly appreciate the Soviet peace initiatives set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

Czechoslovakia and Poland, the document says, together with other socialist countries will pursue a vigorous policy directed at ensuring peace in the whole world. The attempts by the United States and some NATO states to use the Madrid meeting for interference in the internal affairs of Poland and other countries contradict the Helsinki Final Act. It is the task of the Madrid meeting to achieve positive results in all fields, in particular, in convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

Both states regard the NATO decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of some West European countries as being incompatible with the interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. The participants in the talks declared for the speediest resumption of talks between the USSR and the USA on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

Both sides confirmed that in close interaction with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community Czechoslovakia and Poland will further actively work for strengthening the unity, cohesion and defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Czechoslovakia and Poland will expand and deepen economic cooperation and utilize all advantages of the international division of labour, of co-production and specialization of production.

The communique stresses that Czechoslovakia fully supports the resolute measures taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption to overcome the crisis in the Polish People's Republic.

The party and state delegations of Czechoslovakia and Poland expressed resolve to further develop and strengthen all-round fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers' Party, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic and between the peoples of the two countries on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism.

VORONOV COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO GDR

PM061431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 5

[Yuriy Voronov "Commentator's Column": "Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Berlin -- The visit to the GDR by the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, is over. The results of the visit, which was held in an atmosphere of unanimity and cordiality, show that it was an important contribution to consolidating the all-round friendly relations between two fraternal socialist states in the center of Europe. This is especially significant in conditions where the PZPR, along with all Poland's true patriots, are taking resolute measures to extricate the country from the political and economic crisis.

At the talks that were held between the delegation from the fraternal country and a GDR delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state council, the sides resolutely condemned the U.S. and NATO interference in Poland's internal affairs. They noted that the policy of threats and boycotts directed against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is an extremely crude violation of international law.

Expressing a firm desire to help to lessen the threat of war and to end the arms race, the GDR and Poland reaffirmed their total support for the 26th CPSU Congress' peace program and the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress. It was emphasized that the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new American missiles in West Europe would dangerously change the strategic situation in Europe and all over the world. That is why success in the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States would be in line with the vital interests of the GDR and Polish peoples and also the vital interests of all peoples.

The talks pointed to the need to pit the cohesion of the socialist community states against the imperialist course of confrontation. In this connection the GDR and Poland intend to continue to intensify and develop their inviolable alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. Both states regard cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA as a decisive precondition for their successful development and the struggle to safeguard world peace.

The talks in Berlin confirmed the complete unity of views of the fraternal parties' leaderships on all the questions under discussion. The implementation of the accords that were reached will promote continued close collaboration between the GDR and Poland in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the good of the entire socialist community, social progress and peace.

ORZECHOWSKI-LED PZPR GROUP ENDS USSR VISIT

PM061019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A PZPR delegation headed by M. Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 29 March through 1 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR.

The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of ideological work. They had talks in departments of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

The guests from Poland visited Ulyanovsk, where talks were held at the CPSU Obkom and the Ulyanovsk automobile plant party committee, and visited Lenin sites.

The PZPR delegation had meetings with CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin. Taking part in the talks, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, were CPSU Central Committee section chiefs L.M. Zamyatin and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov; CPSU Central Committee section deputy chiefs V.V. Zagladin, O.B. Rakhmanin and S.G. Shcherbakov; and K. Olszowski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

WARSAW: USSR-POLAND FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE NOTED

LD061116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0753 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (TASS) -- A scientific conference devoted to the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR has opened in Warsaw. The Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society arranged the conference.

The treaty signed on 21 April 1945 determined the principles of Soviet-Polish friendship and strengthened the sovereignty and independence of the Polish state in Europe, Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, said in a speech at the conference.

The Soviet-Polish alliance, Stanislaw Wronski stressed, has acquired special significance in a period when antisocialist forces have striven to plunge Poland into chaos and champions of the "cold war" in the West have tried to turn back the wheel of history. At this period of difficulty for Poland, the importance for the Polish people of alliance and friendship with the USSR, which is giving internationalist aid in order to bring the country out of the economic crisis, has been confirmed anew.

POLISH MINISTER CITED ON COAL INDUSTRY PROTOCOL

LD040846 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] An interview with Mining and Power Industry Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski will open today's program On the Paths of Friendship. Minister Piotrowski headed the Polish delegation during the recent talks in Moscow on the further development of scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in the field of coal industry.

[Begin Piotrowski recording] We have signed a protocol that constitutes a summation of our several days' visit to the Soviet Union. The protocol concerns cooperation in the field of coal industry. I would like to stress here that the traditions and history of cooperation in this industry, the coal industry, has historical significance. [end recording]

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY USE OF POLAND CRITICIZED

LD040930 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary: "Polish Card in Washington's Military and Strategic Plans"]

[Text] Many of the American administration's foreign policy activities, the United States' stance at the Madrid Conference for example, testify to the fact that the United States is trying to transform Poland into a hotbed of constant tension in Europe. What goal does the Reagan government set for itself in fanning up the international atmosphere on the pretext of the events in Poland? This is the subject of a commentary by Aleksandr Danilov.

American leaders are trying to use the fanning up of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria to their advantage as a means of pressure through which the United States' West European and NATO allies make decisions that are frequently contrary to their own national interests. Washington's coldly calculated intentions regarding Europe are obvious. Pentagon generals have chosen our continent as the future theater for a limited warfare.

The highest representatives of the present United States administration -- speeches by President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger show -- share this point of view in the hope that they will succeed in keeping a thermonuclear disaster well away from the United States' shores. New American medium-range missiles, which are to be deployed in Western Europe beginning next autumn, are to serve as a material base to secure such a strategy.

However, the era when the United States' West European partners meekly trotted in the chariot of American policy has passed. The longer it continues, the more visible is the discrepancy of NATO members' interests, even though their common hostility toward countries of the socialist community makes it imperative for them to unite. At the same time, however, members of this military block are finding it increasingly difficult to endure the feeling that the United States takes no account of them but imposes its will on them and brings them the danger of a nuclear disaster. Moreover, the Pentagon's plans concerning preparations for a nuclear war in Europe are meeting with a growing opposition from the inhabitants of the continent. In fact, the unprecedented antimiliatarist and antimissile protests in Europe have become political reality on the continent. Mass peace campaigns have clearly demonstrated that people realize where the threat of real danger exists.

According to date published by the PUBLIC OPINION periodical -- which is, by the way, close to the present American administration -- the majority of FRG, Dutch, Norwegian and British citizens do not believe that an attack from the East is possible. Seventy-one percent of the FRG citizens stated that they do not want American missiles to defend them.

In order to alleviate the wave of the anti-war movement and to force the insubordinate West European allies to follow the American course, the United States needs a pretext to fan up international tension and to unleash an anticommunist psychosis. To this end, they have used the events in Poland, including the introduction of martial law in Poland. The United States has used NATO as a vehicle to force its West European allies to take up a joint anti-Polish and anti-Soviet stand.

On American command, NATO adopted a number of documents hostile to Poland, which testify to the fact that capitalist countries are trying to impose on Poles a settelment of internal problems in their country that would be beneficial to the West. However, even as the bourgeois press itself admits, the manifestation of Atlantic unity is not proceeding with great vigor. BUSINESS WEEK, the magazine of American business circles, wrote anxiously: It is paradoxical that Washington's reaction to the Polish crisis has more seriously affected its alliance with Western Europe than it has frightened Moscow. And, further on: Reagan's government is risking transforming the Polish crisis into a crisis of the Atlantic alliance.

However, despite everything, the American administration has decided to take this risk. It is possible that it is counting on the fact that the West European attitude to the United States' militarist policy will be less aggressive if tension is deepened in Poland, or if a sharp crisis or even bloodshed are provoked there. This is what American imperialism, which has employed of all the political, ideological and economic means accessible to it, is striving to bring about. Of course, the issue does not exclusively boil down to Washington's search for support for its insensible course for its West European allies. It seems that the American leadership is treating events in Poland as a successful reason for severing the thread of cooperation between the East and the West and for returning to relations based on fear and hatred. This will enable the Pentagon to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles and neutron and chemical weapons on the European Continent without any interference. In this way, the United States is trying to attain its hegemonistic political aims in foreign policy at the cost of Europe and the Europeans -- above all at the cost of the Poles, whose fate the American leadership supposedly has so much at heart.

## BRITISH PRESS VIEWS FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

### TRUD Report

PM071055 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 3

[B. Stolpovskiy untitled international review in response to readers' letters]

[Excerpt] Oil is Behind the Dispute

"A conflict has erupted between Britain and Argentina. What is the reason for it?" [Signed] N. Lesnikov, concrete workers' team leader, Sverdlovsk.

Many news agencies' releases these days begin with reports on the conflict between Britain and Argentina. The protracted dispute over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the South Atlantic has grown into an armed conflict.

Why has this happened at this precise moment? British commentators are inclined to believe that the whole story "smacks of oil." The DAILY MAIL has reported that in the estimation of specialists oil resources on the Falkland Islands shelf greatly exceed North Sea oil stocks.

On 2 April Argentine Armed Forces occupied the Islands, which Argentina has claimed since the British declared it their colony in 1833. The archipelago, which includes 200 islands with a population of approximately 1,800, is 650 miles [as published] off the Argentine coast.

In response to Buenos Aires' actions London has announced the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Argentina. A British naval armada consisting of two-thirds of the country's navy has left for the South Atlantic.

The Security Council, which met immediately, has advocated a peaceful solution to the conflict and adopted a resolution calling for the cessation of military operations and the settlement of the problem by peaceful means. The Argentine Government has rejected the appeal and stated that it does not intend to renounce its rights and is prepared to go to war with Britain....

A striking fact is that some British newspapers and representatives of the most conservative circles are demanding that "resolute steps" be taken to restore British rule on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands: sinking the Argentine fleet, establishing a naval blockade of the islands and landing a British assault party on the archipelago. At the same time the British press, particularly the DAILY MAIL, notes that the United States has given the "go-ahead" for military action against Argentina.

The world public still voices the hope that the sides will follow the Security Council's demand and display the readiness to resolve the dispute through negotiations.

### Parliamentary Debate

LD071014 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] London, 7 Apr, TASS -- An emergency debate on the situation in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is beginning in the House of Commons of the British Parliament today. They will be held against a background of an unprecedented build-up of war preparations against Argentina by M. Thatcher's Conservative government.

London has already sent an armada of warships to the islands. The government has requisitioned several airliners and transport ships for transporting troops and equipment and intends to use civil aviation planes for these purposes. At the same time attempts are being made to establish, jointly with other Common Market countries, a trade blockade of Argentina.

Many British politicians and the press say that such a policy may have serious consequences. The conflict over the Falklands has brought on an acute political crisis in London. Labour's MP's in the House of Commons demanded resignation of the Prime Minister.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF, KOSTANDOU DISCUSS PIPELINE

LD021548 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (DPA) -- The development of the situation in Poland following the establishment of the military regime puts a bigger strain on trade and economic relations than is desirable from the Bonn perspective. This was stated by Federal Economics Minister Otto Count Lambsdorff on Friday in Moscow where he stopped over on his flight to Japan. Lambsdorff was welcomed by Soviet Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov.

It was the first German-Soviet meeting of ministers since the visit by state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn last November. Following a talk which lasted about 1 hour with Kostandov, Lambsdorff said that they had also discussed the future of the gas deal between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Kostandov is the Soviet Chairman of the Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Federal Republic and the USSR.

Lambsdorff briefed Kostandov on his talk with the United States concerning the gas deal. The Soviet Union was interested in having "the obstacles overcome as quickly as possible," the Federal economics minister added.

Some fears were expressed by the Soviet side that American sanctions on account of Poland could at least delay the construction of the gas pipeline from western Siberia with Western equipment.

Lambsdorff told a Soviet journalist that the Federal Government is trying not to allow economic relations to be influenced too much by the general political developments. But it would also have to be recognized that a separation of economic policy from general politics is not possible.

TASS GENERAL DIRECTOR RECEIVED BY PCF'S LEROY

PM061527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Apr -- Today R. Leroy, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and political director of the newspaper L'HUMANITE, received TASS general director S.A. Losev, who is here on a visit at the invitation of AFP.

## AL-AHRAM ARTICLE ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR DISTORTS FACTS

LD071028 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Conscienceless propagandists often use the method of leaking wrong ideas along with known facts. This is what the Egyptian AL-AHRAM has done in its comments to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. It says: This conflict brings to the peoples of the two Muslim countries enormous material losses and tens of thousands of victims. Only the United States and Israel benefit. Up to this point the paper is truthful. However, what is odd is the fact that it adds that the Soviet Union is also among those who benefit. It is astonishing that AL-AHRAM has so readily resorted to adding the Soviet Union to the U.S.-Israeli bandwagon when the gap that separtes Soviet policy in the Middle East from that of the U.S. and Israel is so well known.

The United States and Israel stand on one side of the trench while the Soviet Union is on the other, alongside all those who confront the American-Zionist plot in the region. The case is the same regarding the Soviet Union's stand vis-a-vis the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. From the start, it has considered this conflict to be meaningless and of benefit only to the enemies of Iraq and Israel [as heard] -- that is, the imperialist and Zionist forces.

The Soviet Union adopts this stand as it firmly and continuously works for the unity and cohesion of all antiimperialist forces in the Middle East. Such unity and cohesion is the most important condition for their success in the struggle against Zionist aggression and for peace in this region, which is very close to the Soviet border. For these specific reasons, the Soviet Union has worked and continues to work resolutely for settling the Iraqi-Iranian dispute through a speedy political and peaceful solution. To state the contrary means reversing the facts.

## USSR, PDRY SIGN PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD061614 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- The regular third meeting of the Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ended here today. The results of the talks that were held were summed up in a protocol signed by the sides. They approved the course of the bilateral economic cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and outlined concrete steps to further develop it. The Soviet Union will further give the friendly republic technical assistance in the construction of industrial, agricultural and irrigation projects, and in surveying and prospecting work.

Also signed was an agreement on the joint creation of a number of new cooperation projects. In particular, the Soviet Union will take part in the construction of two new wharves in Aden's trade port. In addition to this, building organisations of the two countries will build in the PDRY a space communication station within the framework of the "Intersputnik" system.

Speaking at the signing of the documents on the expansion of business ties between the USSR and the PDRY, the heads of the delegations -- deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Ties Vladimir Mordvinov, and Minister of Planning of the PDRY Faraj ibn Ghanim -- noted the big importance of economic cooperation for the further consolidation of the entire complex of friendly relations between the two countries.

## SO. AFRICA 'PREPARING FOR WAR' AGAINST NEIGHBORS

LD031515 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 3 Apr, TASS -- South African racists are openly preparing for war against neighbouring African states. This follows from the statement by General Magnus Malan, South African defence minister, in Parliament on Friday. The general, who was presenting the so-called white paper on defence and armanents supply, disclosed that South Africa was getting ready for war against neighbouring African states, which, he said, represented a "threat" against Pretoria.

His statement was clearly aimed at justifying the racist regime's latest steps towards dramatically militarising the country, specifically radical increases in the military outlays provided by a new budget, which the Western press described as being the most "war-like" in the country's history. The apartheid state today spends 12 times more money on military purposes than ten years ago. Military spending next year is planned at over 2,500 million dollars, a 8.1 percent increase over the preceding year. Pretoria authorities, gripped by militarist mania, are seeking to call up practically all white citizens into the army. A decision was announced in South Africa last month about extending compulsory military service to cover all white males aged between 17 and 60. Judging by General Malan's statement, white women and members of other population groups would also be liable to conscription in the future.

Facts demonstrate that the threat to peace and security in the south of Africa is quite real, but it flows solely from South Africa itself, which is building up its military might and using it for aggression and subversion against neighbouring countries. South African troops staged more than 50 land incursions into Angola last year alone and are still continuing to occupy part of its territory. The racist army was recently also escalating armed provocations against Mozambique and stepping up subversive activity against Zambia and Zimbabwe.

General Malan is prattling about a "threat" to South Africa from African "frontline" states in a bid to cover up the aggressive plans of the apartheid regime itself, which uses military force as the cornerstone of its policy towards neighbouring independent countries.

## ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-MOZAMBIQUE TREATY OBSERVED

LD311032 Moscow in English to Asia 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Yefin Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] Five years ago on 31 March 1977 the Soviet Union and Mozambique signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty has provided a firm foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet-Mozambique treaty clearly states the readiness of the two nations to help ease tension and bring about disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. It makes special mention of their intention to work for the full eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. In a broader context the treaty reflects not only the state of Soviet-Mozambique relations but the general principles underlying the cooperation between the socialist community and the progressive countries of Africa.

Five years is a small period in the history of interstate relations, but these 5 years in the relations of the Soviet Union and Mozambique have been remarkable for their deep political, economic and cultural content. A great role in promoting their cooperation is played by bilateral summit meetings. This was exactly how the Soviet people viewed the visit of the Mozambique leader Samora Machel, to the Soviet Union in November 1980 and his talks with President Brezhnev. In accordance with the 1977 treaty, the visit produced a definite framework for the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It also upgraded the relation of brotherhood and solidarity between the Soviet Communist Party and Frelimo.

Cooperation between the two countries has become ever more diversified. Soviet experts are helping the fraternal people of Mozambique with their projects in the economy, public health and education. Several hundred Mozambicans have been trained in the Soviet Union and have done much to promote their countries economic and cultural development. The Soviet Union is providing Mozambique with credit and is giving it technical and economic assistance in building a number of industrial and agricultural projects and in establishing a network of vocational schools. Between 1979 and 1981 trade between the two nations tripled and last May they signed a very important long-term program for economic and trade cooperation in the eighties.

The USSR and Mozambique and their parties have also been expanding their political cooperation. They see eye to eye, or very much so, on practically all international issues, constituting as they do part of alliance of the socialist countries and the developing countries of socialist orientation. Observing the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty, the USSR considers that the treaty has been fully meeting the hopes placed in it. It continues to be a major factor making for the progress of friendly Mozambique and for building up the anticolonial and antiracist potentials in Southern Africa.

## Brezhnev Greetings

LD301136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has sent greetings to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The treaty, the message of greetings notes, opened up prospects for an expansion of links between our countries, and in this context a good deal that is useful has already been achieved in various spheres of cooperation. Experience shows that the treaty is serving well the noble aims of peace and international security, and the normalization of the situation in Africa. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed his conviction that the ties of friendship and cooperation enshrined in the treaty will be further developed.

## Machel Message

LD301626 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has congratulated Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people and the Government of the USSR upon the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

"The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation," the telegram says, "is a very important document owing to which the Frelimo Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, being guided as they are by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are constantly strengthening relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Mozambican and the Soviet peoples, between our parties and governments in the interests of mutual benefit and struggle for peace and socialism.

"It is in the worthiest and most positive manner that our countries fill the provisions of the treaty with concrete content, this being evidence of the model relations that are forming, developing and strengthening between our countries-members of the single socialist family."

"At present, in conditions of the drastically increased aggressiveness and belligerence of imperialism, which comes out against the peoples in the political, economic and military spheres, the People's Republic of Mozambique is ever more actively joining the struggle on the side of the fraternal socialist countries, the working class and peasantry of the whole world for the liberation of the peoples, for peace and socialism," the telegram stresses.

"I am convinced that owing to your personal concern for the strengthening of solidarity between our peoples, which you have repeatedly displayed, our bilateral cooperation will steadily expand.

Gromyko, Chissano Exchange

LD311326 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

The past five years have demonstrated, Andrey Gromyko's telegram stresses, that the treaty meets the interests of developing extensive mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. We are certain that it will continue to serve as a dependable foundation for the further strengthening of Soviet-Mozambique friendship and the joint efforts of our two countries in the struggle for promoting peace and international security.

The Mozambique people, Joaquim Chissano's telegram says, mark with joy the 5th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union that is being implemented successfully in all the fields. We stand together in upoholding world peace and struggling for the liberation of the peoples and for the unity of the revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world. The positive results of our cooperation enable us to look into the future with an even greater confidence and to resolutely carry on our joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and socialism.

Uzbek Delegation

GL311838 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The first anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique was marked on 31 March. On the occasion of this significant day, a Soviet Week has been organized in Mozambique with [words indistinct]. A delegation of Uzbek people's representatives left Tashkent for the People's Republic of Mozambique to participate in this friendship festival.

BREZHNEV CABLE ON GHANAIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD051510 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, Captain Jerry Rawlings, conveying the warmest congratulations to him and the people of Ghana on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 25th anniversary of the independence. I wish the friendly people of Ghana, the telegram says, new successes in defending its revolutionary gains and in solving socio-economic problems.

In his reply telegram, Jerry Rawlings expressed to Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the people and government of Ghana and on his own behalf gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ghana will further develop and strengthen for the good of both peoples, in the name of the cause of peace and international security.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS ON ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD051304 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS - Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent a message of greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional-Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, on the occasion of Ethiopia's national holiday, Victory Day.

"As in the years of struggle against fascist aggression and so today the Soviet Union resolutely sides with the Ethiopian people who are fighting against the aggressive and subversive actions of the forces of international imperialism and reaction, and against foreign interference in the internal affairs of their country. People in the Soviet Union show understanding and respect for the course taken by Ethiopia toward strengthening its national independence and territorial integrity and effecting progressive social, economic and political reforms."

The Soviet leaders express confidence that relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will be further strengthened and developed for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the name of stronger world peace.

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD061148 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] An agreement on greater economic aid to Mozambique has been signed in Moscow. The republic has been granted a loan of R40 million at advantageous terms. There are plans to help Mozambique form 11 big farming cooperatives that would enable it to grow more than half of the country's cotton. The Soviet Union will send experts to Mozambique to advance coal mining and prospect for oil and gas. The manager of the Mozambiquan National Bank, Prakash Ratilal, who signed the agreement has told Radio Moscow that Soviet aid will enable the country to restructure its economy.

USSR-MADAGASCAR ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PM011341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Talks with a delegation from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Minister of Industry and Commerce G. Golofoson ended at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow on 24 March.

During the talks the sides expressed a mutual desire to take further steps to strengthen and expand their trade cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The sides also signed agreements on helping Madagascar to overcome the problems caused by a flood disaster.

On the same day a USSR-Madagascar protocol was signed at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations envisaging the further development of economic and technical cooperation in the spheres of industry and geology.

DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN FALKLAND ISLAND CRISIS

Troops Increase, UK Responds

PY061538 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Another Latin American area has become a center of international attention. The Malvinas Islands, which have been under British rule for over a century and which have been claimed by Argentina as a part of its territory, have been under the control of Argentine military forces since last Friday.

According to information supplied by international news agencies, in the past few hours Argentina has rapidly increased the number of troops and defensive means in the capital of Malvinas, formerly known as Port Stanley and renamed Puerto Rivero.

Meanwhile, a powerful British squadron has sailed from the port of Portsmouth led by the aircraft carrier Invincible with the purpose of recovering the British sovereignty over the disputed territory. It is asserted that the squadron represents 2/3 of all the British Navy and that it is carrying approximately 10,000 men on board.

The Argentine action has been rejected by a resolution released by the UN Security Council demanding that an end be put to hostilities and that the Argentine forces be withdrawn from the Malvinas. The resolution also calls upon the Argentine and British Governments to seek a diplomatic solution to the issue.

U.S. 'Exploiting' Dispute

PM061623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Not Averse to Warming Their Hands"]

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Apr -- The United States is trying to exploit the dispute between Argentina and Britain over possession of the Falkland Islands in order to strengthen its own positions in the South Atlantic, the newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE writes. "The idea of creating its own military base on the Falkland Islands by exploiting the conflict between the two countries for this purpose is not alien to the Pentagon," the newspaper writes. "From these islands it is possible to control access routes to the Antarctic, communications between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and also the entire South Atlantic zone as far as Africa."

Aircraft Overflights Reported

LD070736 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 7 Apr, TASS -- U.S. reconnaissance planes are making flights over the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and Argentina's coastline, the ABC television company said. As it was pointed out in one of the television reports, at least a week before the outbreak of the British-Argentine conflict, which threatens now to grow into an armed confrontation, Britain requested the United States to start reconnaissance flights over the islands. The request, the ABC said, had been met and the results of rconnaissasance were turned over to Britons. Such flights are continuing now. American spy planes photograph objectives of interest and intercept radio communication. The United States made it clear, the ABC stressed, that it would allow British Air Force planes to land for refueling on Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean, where it has an airfield.

TASS Cites Media Comments

LD061626 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 6 Apr 82

["Aggravating Tension" — TASS headline]

[Text] London, 6 Apr, TASS -- The BBC television company reported today that in connection with the situation in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the British Government put into action the provisions of the Act on Extraordinary Powers of the Cabinet. In accordance with the act, the government may, specifically, requisition civilian ships for the needs of the state. The passenger liner Canberra has already been put on the operational naval unit, some of whose ships left the port of Portsmouth. The Canberra passenger liner will be used as a floating hospital.

In a brief television interview, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has reaffirmed once again the intention of the Conservative government to return to Britain the islands, cost what it may. For the purpose, she said, a naval force the biggest ever in the peace-time history of the country, was summoned and sent there. The force is equipped with up-to-date armaments and has well-trained servicemen.

The political situation in the country continues heightening. The London press openly writes that following the resignation of the foreign secretary, such a threat now hangs directly over the Thatcher government. The central political problem is now the question of the future of the prime minister, believes the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES. Margaret Thatcher should resign, said deputy Labour Party leader Denis Healey.

The newspaper GUARDIAN in its article points out that London will need allies to conduct warfare on the other side of the globe. The most obvious **candidature** is the Chilean military-fascist junta. Recalling that Chile has a controversy with Argentina over small islands in the South Atlantic, the newspaper writes that if Britain, which is hurriedly trying to revive British-Chilean friendship, manages to convince Pinochet to toughen his own controversy with Argentina, to mobilize Chilean Army on the Andes passes, to send Chilean warships to contiguous waters, the Argentine President Galtieri will have to wage war on two fronts -- against the powerful British fleet off the shores of the country and against the Chilean knife in the back.

Buenos Aires, 6 Apr, TASS -- Argentina continues strengthening its positions on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, preparing for a possibility of repelling British aggression. In the past few days large Argentine Army units, heavy tanks and armoured vehicles were moved onto the islands. The construction of defensive structures is under way in the administrative center of the archipelago, which was renamed into Puerto Rivero. A military hospital has been deployed in a local hospital. Official representatives of Argentina emphasize that the armed forces will take every step to repel an attack of British troops on islands of the archipelago.

New York, 6 Apr, TASS -- The conflict between Argentina and Britain obviously put the American administration into a predicament. Observers point out that over a long period of time Washington invariably backed Britain's claims to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It is absolutely obvious, they point out, that the current crisis situation is a component part of the general problem of decolonisation. Contrary to the U.N. decisions and to common sense Britain was stubbornly opposing decolonisation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It invariably delayed negotiations with Argentina on the issue, using Washington's support. Now, writes the newspaper Washington POST, if Britain starts military actions against Argentina, many Latin American countries will bring closer their ranks not only against Britain, but also its allies, including the United States.

But this is considered to be particularly perilous to Washington at a time when the U.S. administration seeks to actively carry out its policy against the progressive regimes and the national liberation movements in the region, the newspaper stresses.

London, 6 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper DAILY EXPRESS reports that Britain received Chile's consent to the use of its naval base in Punta-Arenas. A press association news analyst, referring to the diplomatic sources, reaffirms this report.

## Nicaragua Isses Statement

LD061240 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Apr, TASS -- Nicaragua's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement concerning the conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, the statement says, rejects any shapes of colonialism and neocolonialism. It considers that the retention of old colonial enclaves contradicts the standards of international law and is one of the factors threatening world peace.

Nicaragua's government, the statement next says, regrets to note that Argentina's attempts peacefully to solve the problem of colonial and illegal occupation of the above-mentioned territories by Britain proved to be abortive. Proceeding from respect for the right of every people and each country to exercise full sovereignty over their territories, the Nicaraguan Government expresses support for the Government of the Republic of Argentina in this dispute. It urges the Governments of Argentina and Britain not to take any actions which could lead to a further aggravation of the obstaining situation, but to settle their mutual differences peacefully, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

## Falklands History Reported

PM071131 Moscow KOMOSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by N. Agayants under the rubric "We Report the Details": "The Falkland Knot"]

[Text] To judge by recent reports, the events surrounding the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic are gathering into a tight and complex knot. On the night of 2-3 April transport aircraft and warships landed Argentine "commando" detachments about 5,000 strong who then occupied part of the archipelago and the main administrative center of this British colony -- Port Stanley. London announced the breaking of diplomatic relations with Argentina. Meanwhile Buenos Aires has already declared the seized islands to be the republic's inalienable territory, has renamed them the Malvinas and has even sent its own governor there.

It is now absolutely clear that in the increasingly tense and nervous atmosphere the two states may be faced with a serious conflict. Foreign agencies' cables state that 11 Argentine warships, including an aircraft carrier, are concentrated off the shores of the archipelago. The British Government has, as is known, sent two submarines there. John Nott, chief of the British military department, has stated that a "powerful fleet" including 41 ships and subunits of Marines is leaving for the Falkland Islands region.

The barren, treeless islands pierced by chill Atlantic winds (there are over 200 of these islands) were discovered in 1592 by the English navigator John Davis. About 150 years later they remained essentially what is termed "ownerless." Then they were held for 2 years -- 1764 to 1766 -- by the French, who then sold the Falkland archipelago to Spain. In 1771 the "ruler of the waves," Britain, and its aging rival in colonial piracy, Spain, waged a brief war over the islands, where there had always been more birds and penguins than people. In 1828 Argentina, who had achieved independence in its liberation war against Spanish dominion, extended its authority to the Falklands (Malvinas). But 5 years later Britain joined the Falkland Islands to the crown by force.

"They are real British subjects because they drink beer and whiskey in the same 'pubs' as other British people. Because each family keeps a portrait of Queen Elizabeth and speaks English, albeit with an accent," London asserts.

"The Malvinas are our age-old territory linked with Argentina by firm historical and economic ties," Buenos Aires states. The 150-year-old dispute has been sharply aggravated in recent years since oil was discovered in the archipelago's offshore waters.

The world public expresses the hope that common sense and calm will prevail in Anglo-Argentine relations to prevent political emotions and ambitions triumphing.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MEXICAN PRESIDENT

LD061858 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to the President of the United Mexican States Jose Lopez Portillo, expressing sincere sympathy in connection with the natural calamity that hit Mexico. "I ask you to convey profound condolences to the families of those who were killed or injured," the message reads.

FIGHTING, POLITICAL SITUATION IN SALVADOR REPORTED

LD051418 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 5 Apr, TASS -- Fierce fighting continues in El Salvador between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the troops of the puppet junta. Reports are coming in from San Salvador that the departments Chalatenango in the north, Morasan in the east and San Vincente in the central part of the country are the scenes of fierce clashes. The junta's military command has had to admit that the rebels drove a garrison out of San Isidoro Labrador in the Chalatenango Department and entered that city. The fact that many helicopters have been sent to the area to urgently carry out wounded and killed shows that the punitive troops are suffering heavy losses.

San Isidoro Labrador is a few kilometers away from the country's two biggest hydropower stations and 10 kilometers away from the city of Chalatenango, the administrative center of the department.

Guerrillas attacked a military airfield near the city of San Francisco Gotera, the administrative center of Morasan.

Meanwhile, squabbling over the composition of the future government continues in San Salvador. The U.S. Government is trying to "restore order" and to force the extreme right-wing coalition which on aggregate collected more votes than the Christian Democrats in the "elections" of March 28, to include in the government Duarte, leader of the Christian Democratic Party and head of the ruling junta.

The reactionary upper officers, who are sympathetic towards D'Aubuisson, ringleader of the "death squads" threaten to stage a coup if that diehard fascist is not given the reigns of power. According to observers, the Washington officialdom increasingly favour D'Aubuisson, which is illustrated by a statement of Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-African affairs, [as received] about the United States' readiness to receive D'Aubuisson in Washington.

The Reagan administration, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, is extremely interested in establishing a "representative" government with the participation of Christian Democrats in El Salvador. According to the newspaper, the inclusion in the government of Duarte, who is adept at fooling the opponents of the junta's terrorist methods with fine talk about reforms, could help the United States to justify its further intervention in Salvador and its military support for the Salvadoran regime.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN NOTED

LD061648 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 Apr 82

["The Aim of the Exercises is Aggression" -- TASS headline; by TASS political analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- The large-scale five-day U.S. naval exercises with the participation of Britain, that are beginning in the Caribbean today, can be qualified only as a new crude provocation against peace and security in an area where the situation is already extremely tense because of the Washington administration's aggressive course. The exercises, code-named Readex-82, just as the previous demonstrations of American might in the Caribbean, and also the still bigger naval exercises Ocean Venture-82 involving all services of the United States Armed Forces that are planned by the Pentagon for the end of this month, confirm that Washington is counting on military force as the main instrument of its imperialist policy in the Western Hemisphere. This policy is now spearheaded against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, against the national liberation movements in Central America. Having declared Central America and the Caribbean a "sphere of vital interests of the United States", Washington is trying to arrogate for itself the right to arrogantly interfere in the internal affairs of the region's countries and peoples. And the emphasis, as we see, is made on armed interference.

Cuba is the principal target of the U.S. military threats and blackmail in the Caribbean. This is not concealed either by the leaders in Washington or their propaganda machine. The repeated calls "to punish Cuba" that sound from the American capital are being backed up by an ever more active build-up of American Armed Forces around it. Thus, the United States has already stationed more than 450 modern fighter-bombers in direct proximity of Cuban territory. The Pentagon is constantly keeping several aircraft carriers in the coastal waters of Florida and in the Caribbean. The network of U.S. military bases around Cuba is also being constantly expanded.

The series of American naval exercises, including Readex-82, that are being held one after another, also are of an openly anti-Cuban nature. The Washington POST wrote about this with absolute clarity. With reference to official sources the paper stated that President Reagan had recently ordered an expansion of the scope of African military exercises and also the raising of combat readiness in other noticeable forms in the Caribbean, and also the drawing up of operations plans for the event of contingencies providing for direct military actions against Cuba.

Washington's course of armed aggression in Central America and the Caribbean is confirmed also by the unseemly maneuovres of American diplomacy which is frustrating all efforts directed at a peaceful political settlement of the region's problems by way of talks. Is this not evidenced by the veto used by the United States in the United Nations Security Council to block a draft resolution on the situation in Central America which, among other things, called on countries to refrain from a direct, indirect, covert or overt use of force against any country of Central America and the Caribbean?

The Pentagon and the U.S. Department of State are acting hand in glove when brazenly flouting elementary norms of international law and such sacred principles of the United Nations organization as renunciation of intervention, the right of peoples to self-determination, respect for territorial integrity and political independence, and the peaceful solution of outstanding issues.

LEADERS ADDRESS REGIONAL KOMSOMOL CONGRESSES

Shevardnadze, Aliyev, Rasulov

LD032032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Today the Komsomol congresses of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan completed their work. At the congresses Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke in Tbilisi; Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee spoke in Baku; and Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, spoke in Dushanbe.

Shcherbitskiy in Ukraine

LD061550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Summary] The Ukrainian Komsomol congress has praised work done by youth in the economy. "Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, spoke at the congress."

Romanov in Leningrad

LD031914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Summary] A report-back and election meeting of the Leningradskaya Oblast Komsomol organization took place in the Tauride Palace today. "The conference was addressed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom."

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD TRADE UNION AKTIV MEETING

LD062012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The results of work of the 17th Trade Union Congress and the tasks of the trade union organizations, proceeding from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the congress, were examined today at the meeting of the Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast trade union aktiv. The meeting participants have outlined measures aimed at raising the militancy of trade union organizations, at the further strengthening of their ties with the masses and at developing the brigade method of labor organization. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the meeting.

GROSSU AT MOLDAVIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD061342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tasks for the further improvement of organizational-party work were discussed today by participants at a Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum. In the report delivered by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's CP, and in all other speeches, the constant care of the republican party organizations for the Leninist style and methods in the activity of party committees was noted. Much has been done, especially in the improvement of the structure of primary party organizations, in interfarm, agro-industrial and scientific-production associations.

There was also criticism of primary party organizations that are not exerting a noticeable influence on solving production and educative tasks. It was emphasized that the national economic problems facing the republic during this 5-year plan period demand a higher level of party leadership and the improvement of organizational-party work.

## CENTRAL PAPERS REPORT FLOODING IN GEORGIA

LD070314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The central papers give details of the natural disaster that hit the western areas of Georgia. Heavy rain-storms that started at the end of March accelerated the melting of snow on the hillsides and caused severe flooding in a number of areas of the republic. The water level in rivers rose substantially. Zestafoni and Kataisi and other towns and rayons in the west of Georgia were submerged. As a result of the flooding, damage was done to tea and vine plantations and citrus crops. Work at several industrial enterprises was brought to a halt. The torrents of water put roads, bridges, water and electricity installations, communications and railways out of action and cut off livestock farms. A republican emergency commission to fight the floods is carrying out work to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster. Most enterprises that stopped work are again functioning.

## ROLE OF W. SIBERIAN GOSPLAN COMMISSION DESCRIBED

PM181131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. Kuramin, chairman of the Interdepartmental Territorial Commission for the Development of the West Siberian Oil and Gas complex and chief of a USSR Gosplan department: "We Are Planning the Complex" -- carried under rubric "Management: Science and Practice"]

[Text] Tyumen City -- The West Siberian territorial production complex is growing up over a vast territory stretching from the Urals to the Yenisey and from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan. The complex is composed of the enterprises in Tyumenskaya, Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts engaged in geological exploration for oil, gas and condensate, the extraction, preparation and transportation of valuable hydrocarbon raw materials and all the accompanying operations.

The territory's vastness and remoteness from industrial centers, the harsh natural and climatic conditions, the sparse population and the complexity of the transport network caused difficulties in the first stage of the opening up of the region, but despite this it now accounts for more than half the unionwide oil extraction, and gas extraction there is nearing that indicator.

Great tasks have been set for the conquerors of the mineral resources of West Siberia in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Oil extraction is to be increased by 75 million tons and gas by 200 billion cubic meters. New fields are to be opened up hundreds of kilometers from inhabited locations and main transport arteries. Six massive gas pipelines described by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum as central construction projects are to be built. It is planned that in the current 5-year plan the complex as a whole will assimilate R40 billion of capital investments -- almost double the figure for the previous 5-year plan.

The complex is an integrated technological system in which everything is interrelated. Any interruption in its operation can result in appreciable or even irretrievable losses of extremely valuable fuel and energy resources. Reliability is perhaps the most important problem today. It is the first thing to be affected by both positive factors and disproportions in development, planning and management.

The enterprises in the complex have the responsibility of maintaining uninterrupted supplies of energy raw materials from there. Organizations in 50 sectors of the national economy are working to fulfill this task.

Fifteen production main adminstrations and all-union associations and several planning and scientific research institutes have been created there.

The efforts of a number of union republics and major industrial centers in the RSFSR have been enlisted. The complex is a truly nationwide project. This is a natural phenomenon of our time: The party directs society's efforts to where things are difficult, to the main link in the chain of national economic tasks.

As was pointed out at the 26th party congress, the vital task of the day is to remedy the lack of coordination between the various departments. In particular, to solve the urgent problems of the West Siberian oil and gas complex a USSR Council of Ministers commission and a USSR Gosplan interdepartmental territorial commission based in Tyumen were formed. The congress expressed confidence that this would help in managing the territorial production complex more efficiently and in better considering and combining regional and sectorial interests.

Last year a USSR Gosplan organ was created actually at a planning project for the first time ever. The commission has the complex task of finding its place within the "enterprise-sector-Gosplan" system. The main components of the economic machinery of enterprises, sectors and the country as a whole have been formulated in various normative acts, but nothing similar exists for territorial production complexes. It is a vital task of our commission to create such a mechanism and to fit it into the general system of interplay between the country's enterprises and sectors.

Initially, a great deal of attention had to be paid to the problem of further improving geological exploration work, since there was a pressing need for decisive measures to ensure that this leading sector of the complex developed at increasing preferential rates. But not only must questions of long-term planning be dealt with: Day-to-day matters must be decided more promptly and progress in implementing party and government resolutions on questions relating to the complex's development must be more closely monitored. It is in this work that the territorial siting of the USSR Gosplan commission should demonstrate its advantages.

Careful study of current practice in the elaboration of the state plan shows that it is in the initial stages of its birth -- at enterprises and in the sectors -- that the negative elements that later take the shape of the so-called narrow departmental approach are sometimes established. For subjective reasons each department strives to secure the most advantageous production conditions for itself.

Gosplan ensures that a state approach is displayed toward the plan and that sectorial and territorial interests are harmonized. Caught in the vise of formation deadlines, Gosplan is forced first and foremost to "balance" the quantitative indicators and exerts only a regulating influence on the plan's qualitative side. So it is very important to correctly formulate the plan for the complex and coordinate it with sectorial and territorial national economic tasks.

At present, of course, it is still too early to draw any far-reaching conclusions about the commission's work. But it is already clear that it can cover every stage of planning. At one of its first sessions it examined the problems of developing the power industry and ensuring reliable power supplies. We established that in its development this sector is lagging about 5 years behind the complex's tasks and that unless immediate steps are taken, the power industry could cause the rate of extraction and transportation of valuable hydrocarbons to fall. In response to the commission's suggestions, adjustments have been made to the 5-year plan of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

After examining questions of the extraction and utilization of gas condensate we came to the conclusion that the Tyumengazprom association has been dragging its feet in starting this important work. The construction of a product pipeline was still only being discussed though the pipeline was supposed to start delivering condensate as early as 1983. The situation has now been rectified. The construction of the pipeline has been incorporated in this year's plan. At the same session the commission specified its route and also the place where the enterprise to refine the raw material is to be sited.

One advantage of having the Gosplan apparatus on the complex's territory is that it also has an opportunity to influence day-to-day planning. Last year, for example, the construction of another giant gas pipeline began. Realizing the pipeline's importance to the country's national economy, the construction workers of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises adopted a counterplan whereby they promised to commission the Novo-Kzymskaya compressor station a year ahead of schedule. But this meant revising the timetable already approved for the commissioning of compressor stations along the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipeline's route from the field to the Urals. After studying the situation the commission backed the construction workers and, together with gas industry workers, submitted appropriate proposals to the government.

It should be pointed out that until this year the enterprises in the complex brought propane in from the Moscow region for their internal consumption. Was this economical? After all, there is enough of this gas in Tyumen's own resources. Worse still, it was being burned off at the oblast's gas refineries. The commission's intervention made it possible for propane production to be incorporated in the Soyuzsibneftegazpererabotka Association's plan. There is no longer any need for long-distance consignments. Some 1,500 tank cars have now been released and transport costs have been reduced by R100,000.

There are at present more than 100,000 trucks, tractors and construction vehicles of various kinds at the complex's enterprises and construction sites. They are operated by 180,000 workers. More than R66 million-worth of spare parts have been stockpiled at the organizations' numerous storage facilities -- 1/4 more than the normative. Tens of thousands of people are engaged in repairing equipment every day. This is scarcely surprising since it is mainly manual work. All the organizations badly need spare parts, though the shortages are frequently imaginary. In some places spare parts have been lying idle for years waiting to be written off while in others machinery and vechicles are at a standstill for want of the parts.

Numerous decisions have been adopted on this question. It is clear that what is needed for all West Siberia's equipment is centralized repairs carried out by the manufacturing plants and supplies of spare parts via the USSR Gossnab. The enterprises using the equipment are ready to hand over their production areas. This part of the question has been solved by the interdepartmental commission. It is now up to the manufacturing ministries.

The experience that has been accumulated shows that the structure of the commission's working apparatus also needs further improvement. At present it has subdepartments for planning the oil and gas industry, geology, capital construction, the power industry and the social infrastructure. In our view, however, the working apparatus also needs experts on transportation, material and technical supplies, economic law and the compiling of intersector balances. In view of the commission's location it would make sense to empower it to coordinate questions within the purview of USSR Gosplan departments.

So we have started to plan one of the country's largest complexes. We are having to travel uncharted territory, but travel we must. It is the demand of the time.

## TASS REPORTS ON KOVALEV ANTISTATE ACTIVITY TRIAL

LD311630 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- The Moscow City Court began hearings today, at an open trial, of the criminal case of Ivan Kovalev, who is charged with committing a crime covered by Part One of Article Seventy of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Vladimir Bogdanov is presiding over the court sitting. Procurator Sergey Zakharov appears for the state prosecution. The defence lawyer is Vladimir Shveiskiy.

The court sitting began with the reading of the indictment. It follows from the indictment that Kovalev, 27, with no definite occupation, no previous criminal record, alone or with the help of his accomplices, systematically prepared, kept and circulated, in the course of 1978-1981, slanderous materials containing fabrications casting aspersions on the Soviet political and social system for the purpose of undermining and weakening Soviet power.

Pursuing aims hostile to the Soviet Union, he forwarded these materials to the West where they were used by anti-Soviet, anti-communist organisations and subversive centres for ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. Moreover, Kovalev, in conversations with Soviet people, was conducting oral anti-Soviet propaganda, slandering Soviet home and foreign policy.

The court heard at its afternoon session the defendant's testimony.

The court sitting will be continued tomorrow.

2 Apr Sentencing

LD021634 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- The trial of Ivan Kovalev ended today with the court sentencing him to five years in prison and five years of exile . In the course of three days the collegium on criminal offences of the Moscow City Court, presided by Vladimir Bogdanov, heard in open session the case of this 27-year-old Soviet citizen. He was accused of systematically producing, storing and circulating in 1978-1981 slanderous materials containing inventions smearing the state and social system in the USSR. Kovalev forwarded these materials to the West where they were used by anti-communist centres to conduct subversive activities against the USSR.

In the course of three days the court studied materials of the case taking up 15 volumes. In accordance with the democratic principles of Soviet legal procedure the defendant was given the possibility of fully stating his attitude to the materials of the investigation. His testimony lasted for many hours. The court interrogated nine witnesses both of the prosecution and of the defence.

Procurator Sergey Zakharov presented the case for the state. Despite the seriousness of the crime perpetrated by Kovalev the procurator, proceeding from the humane principles of Soviet society, found it possible to demand for the defendant a punishment that is much lighter than the maximum provided for by Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Defence lawyer Vladimir Shveisky utilized all the possibilities provided by law to defend the defendant. Despite this he could not refute the materials of the investigation that incriminated his client.

It was announced in court that Kovalev can appeal against the sentence following the procedure established by law.

REPORT ON CHURCH ACTIVITIES IN LITHUANIA

LD022352 Vilnius in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Next on the program are the notes of Petras (Anadonius), representative of the Council of Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers:

Radio Vatican reported that the Italian television correspondent (Gavronski) visited Lithuania and afterwards gave a television presentation of the beautiful churches of Vilnius which he had filmed. In this broadcast he expressed regret that some of the churches were closed and used for non-religious purposes. There have never been any complaints of closing churches in Lithuania. On the contrary, about 34 churches destroyed during the war were restored.

Each case of closing a church was discussed; the concrete causes calling for such an action were analysed and it was done in complete accordance with the regulations of the cult. For example, some of the houses of prayer of various confessions were closed down because the number of believers was too small and those houses of prayer were not used. This situation was typical of the City of Vilnius, where Poles constituted a considerable share of its population before the war and after the war. And after the war they left for the Polish People's Republic. Thus, the Lithuanian Government tackled and solved the closing of some of the houses of prayer with due consideration for the common interests of believers and non-believers. And it is not right to treat these individual cases as the persecution of the church.

In the capitalist world there also cases of closing down churches.

At the present time there are 20 functioning houses of worship in the City of Vilnius -- 11 Catholic churches, 9 Orthodox and Old Believers churches, 1 Synagogue and 1 Evangelist meeting house. Nobody can deny that this number of houses of worship in a comparatively small town with a population of only 500,000 is enough to satisfy the needs of the believers of all confessions, the Catholics among them.

In this country religious societies enjoy every opportunity to function normally. There are laws to protect religious services and ceremonies unless they interfere with public order. For example a certain (Benesavicius) was convicted [as heard] to 1 and 1/2 year imprisonment and hard work by the peoples court of the Pakruojis District on 17 December 1981, for making a nuisance of himself and not allowing the believers of the Klovainniai religious community and the priest to conduct religious worship in the church.

It is not a secret, however, that while proclaiming and guaranteeing freedom of conscience, our laws also set certain limits to the activity of religious organisations. Soviet laws forbid religious communities and the priests to use the church for political purposes, which are incompatible with the interests and laws of the Soviet state. It is only natural because no social system can be indifferent to the violations of its rules made under the pretext of religion. It cannot be tolerated in a socialist community either.

Let us have a look at the state of things in capitalist countries and consider the cases when the church is used for non-religious purposes.

Commenting on the film about the Kaunas Seminary, the correspondent (Gavronski) admitted that the seminary building as well as the church were restored. But he pointed out that the enrollment was limited. He just couldn't say only positive things about it. Just let me ask you a question: Is there any higher educational establishment or a specialized secondary school in Lithuania or in the Soviet Union in which the enrollment is not limited? There can be objections that the number of priests in not sufficient, that there are parishes without priests and that priests from the neighboring parishes have to tend to them. The matter is that there is also a shortage of medical workers and nobody can do without them. Priests and believers also need doctors because miracle healings are not counted upon nowadays. Thus, the Catholic seminary cannot be an exception and only a certain number of young men are admitted to it every year.

## BRIEFS

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CHIEF -- A plenum of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee was held in Tashkent today. It released Comrade Gafurzhanov from the post of first secretary in connection with his transfer to party work and elected Comrade (Alamuradov) to replace him. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Mar 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 3-5 APR

LD070028 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-5 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 Apr

The sowing of cotton started today in the south of Tadzhikistan. Incessant rains and cyclones bringing snow are making field work very difficult. Farmers plan to complete the sowing in 5-7 days. This year the republic's farmers are planning to sell 915,000 tons of cotton to the state, of which one third will be fine-fiber varieties. (1100 GMT)

The farmers in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast are the first in Uzbekistan to complete the sowing of corn. (1500 GMT)

4 Apr

The sowing of spring crops has begun in the steppe regions of Stavropolskiy Kray. Grains, peas, vegetables and grasses are being sown on 1.2 million hectares. (0000 GMT)

Winter crops are receiving special attention in Lithuania. Rye and wheat, which usually give good yields in the conditions of the Baltic republics, have suffered badly following the winter. In some areas the shoots have been covered by mold. There are places where water has accumulated, and the danger that crops will be waterlogged has arisen. Mechanized teams have been set up on the farms to save the harvest. First and foremost, they are draining melted snow from the fields. Then they harrow the crops; this destroys the mold and also gets air through to the roots of the plants. (0204 GMT)

Specialized farms in the south of Surkandarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan are the first in the republic to start planting cabbage and onion seedlings in open ground. The vegetable acreage in Uzbekistan will increase by 1,500 hectares this year thanks to the development of virgin land. This year the republic's specialized sovkhozes plan to grow 420,000 tons of vegetables -- 55,000 tons more than last year. (0400 GMT)

Approximately 200,000 hectares have been sown with spring crops in Khersonskaya Oblast. In many rayons sowing has been completed. The land has been well fed with fertilizer. Farmers are preparing the fields for corn and soybeans, which are to be grown on extended areas this year. For the first time all farms in the oblast are to grow a new variety of alfalfa -- Nadezhda -- which gives a higher yield. (1500 GMT)

5 Apr

Harrowing has started in the southern rayons of Kurskaya Oblast. Last year 15,000 hectares of soybeans were grown in Stavropolskiy Kray; this year it is expected that the area will double. (0100 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, every hour of good weather is being used to sow early grain crops. The beet farmers are waiting to go out into the fields. Beets will occupy more than 200,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

Spring grain crops will be sown on over 4 million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. (0600 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beets has started in the Ukraine. Beets will be cultivated through the use of industrial methods on 500,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Spring field work has begun in large areas of the country. Farms have to sow approximately 100 million hectares with grain crops. (1400 GMT)

Cotton sowing has begun in Uzbekistan. Three fifths of the area will be sown with new varieties. (1630 GMT)

Almost half the allocated area has been sown with early grain crops and perennial grasses in Kharkovskaya Oblast. This work has been completed in the southern rayons of the oblast. (1800 GMT)

KULIKOV, ALTUNIN ADDRESS CHUYKOV FUNERAL MEETING

PM021605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Bezrodnyy report: "Last Respects"]

[Excerpts] Volgograd, 23 Mar -- With profound grief the working people of the hero-city and the servicemen of the local garrison have paid their last respects to Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, prominent Soviet military leader, honorary citizen of Volgograd and twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

The garrison house officers, where the casket with the body of the deceased was installed, was decked in mourning. The working people of the hero-city, comrades in arms, servicemen from the Volgograd garrison, workers and kolkhoz members from nearby villages and schoolchildren came to honor the bright memory of the commander of the legendary 62d Army.

The following joined the honor guard: Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom; Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff; Col Gen V. K. Meretskov, commander of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District; Army General P.N. Lashchenko; Lt Gen F.K. Ishchenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District; generals; officers; and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

The casket containing the body of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov was placed on a gun carriage. The cortege made its way to the Mamayev Kurgan.

Opening the funeral meeting, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, chairman of the government commission to organize the funeral, said on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that the Soviet people and the servicemen of the army and navy were with a sense of profound grief today paying their last respects to Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, prominent Soviet military leader, renowned hero of the Great Patriotic War and twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov's talent for military leadership was most vividly revealed during the Great Patriotic War, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.S. Kulikov emphasized. The courage and steadfastness of the defenders of Stalingrad, in whose ranks were the soldiers and commanders of the legendary 62d Army, will never be forgotten. It was here, in the Volga lines in one of the greatest battles of World War II that Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov's great skill as a military leader, resolve and boldness and inflexible will in achieving the set goal were manifested.

Everywhere -- in fierce fighting and during lulls -- the soldiers and officers saw their commander at their side, their commander who shared with them all the dangers and privations of frontline life.

In the postwar period the party entrusted lofty posts in the USSR Armed Forces to Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov. Throughout his service he took an active part in the country's socio-political life. Whatever post he was appointed to, he was always distinguished by his great principledness and responsibility, energy and diligence, honesty, simplicity and sensitivity toward people.

The bright image of Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov -- faithful son of the Communist Party, courageous soldier and military leader and ardent patriot of the socialist motherland -- will remain forever in the hearts of army and navy servicemen and all Soviet people.

The funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov was declared open.

The floor was given to L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom.

In his speech, Army General A.T. Altunin noted that V.I. Chuykov's talent as a Soviet military leader was particularly vividly revealed during the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War. In the difficult year of 1942 he was appointed commander of the 62d Army, which played an important role in the battle of Stalingrad. Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov's best qualities as a large-scale military leader -- an inflexible will for victory, a broad operational and tactical outlook and the art of leading troops -- were manifested with special force during those grim days. In a complex situation he was able to anticipate the development of events, heed his subordinates' advice and firmly implement the decisions that were adopted.

In the postwar period, having gained wisdom through a wealth of experience in life and combat, he worked in various responsible posts. He approached the solution of any question from a state standpoint and implemented the Communist Party's decisions on strengthening the country's defense with his characteristic persistence. He combined exactingness with exceptional consideration and concern for his subordinates.

It is hard to express the bitterness of the loss in words. The best commemoration of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov will be new successes by us in building communism and strengthening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The floor was given to Army General P.N. Lashchenko.

OBITUARY OF LENINGRAD CHIEF OF STAFF SAVOCHKIN

PM310937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General of the Tank Troops Roman Mikhaylovich Savochkin, chief of staff and first deputy commander of the Leningrad Military District and CPSU member, has died after a grave illness. All his conscious life was devoted to the cause of strengthening our motherland's defense might.

R.M. Savochkin was born into a peasant family in the village of Surskoye in Surskiy Rayon, Ulyanovskaya Oblast, on 14 August 1931. In 1949 he enrolled at a tank schools, did troop duty and commanded a tank platoon and company, and after completing his studies at the armored troops military academy went on to hold the position of commander of a tank battalion and chief of staff and commander of a formation. In 1979 he graduated from the K.Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy and was appointed to a senior command position. Since 1981 he had been chief of staff and first deputy commander of the Leningrad Military District.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, G.V. Romanov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, M.D. Popkov, D.A. Grinkevich, B.V. Snetkov, I.P. Repin, M.I. Sorokin.

CENTRAL FORCES PRACTICE CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSE

PM050925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Maj L. Karpovich report under general headline "Military Skill Strengthening; New Successes in Competition for Fitting Greeting of 60th Anniversary of Formation of USSR Scored: 'Chemical Troops'"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces -- In an endeavor to hold back the advancing subunits, the "enemy" had theoretically used weapons of mass destruction. Chemical defense subunits were given the mission of determining the extent of the contaminated area and the level of radiation along the itinerary.

That was how the comprehensive competitions among chemical defense subunits of the formation began. A spirit of competitiveness reigned at every stage. A tense struggle developed between the leading subunits commanded by Snr Lt A. Mochalov and Lt A. Filippov. The subordinates of officer Filippov took first place.

MOSKALENKO AT MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT EXERCISES

PM261609 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 March 1982 publishes on its front page a report entitled "They Acted As Though at the Front" by correspondent Lt Col L. Golovnev describing successful exercises he observed in the Moscow Military District. The exercises were attended by "Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister," who, Golovnev writes, "highly appraised the skill of the servicemen, noting especially that they acted as though at the front, as in real combat."

JOURNAL EDITOR MEETS MOSCOW MD POLITICAL AIDES

PM050927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Correspondent Lt Col L. Golovnev report: "Meeting with Journalists"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District -- The participants in a meeting of the chiefs of the district's political organs met with the leaders of the editorial boards of a number of central journals. The political workers were addressed by Ye. Bugayev, deputy chief editor of KOMMUNIST, Ye. Krasnov, deputy chief editor of PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; P. Svechnikov, deputy chief editor of POLITICHESKOYE SAMOCBRAZOVANIYE, and Maj Gen V. Makarov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL.

The meeting was addressed by Lt Gen V. Dolgov, first deputy chief of the district political directorate.

RUMYANTSEN VIEWS DISCIPLINE IN MILITARY PAPERS

PM050931 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 March 1982 carries on page 2, under the headline "Important Task of Military Press" and the rubric "On Newspaper Themes," a 1,750-word article by Col N. Rumyantsev discussing the coverage of the "need to maintain the highest discipline" in district, group and fleet newspapers, the papers of the Baltic Military District and the Volga Military District, which are both called ZA RODINO, in particular. Rumyantsev notes that the papers are publishing "many items on the theme of military discipline" and are displaying a "more thoughtful and analytical approach to revealing negative phenomena." Nonetheless, he complains of the "sketchiness and superficiality of judgments, the lack of persuasive arguments and slipshod elaboration of the theme" in these and other military newspapers. Rumyantsev writes:

"The collectives of a number of newspapers are often superficial in analyzing educators' practice and in raising questions of instilling lofty political, business and moral qualities in commanders, especially young commanders, and equip them with knowledge of pedagogy and psychology and the art of teaching people poorly. Many journalists lose sight of questions such as the study of people, the ability to influence them in the right direction, the acquisition of a commander's tact and the correct utilization of disciplinary rights. In a number of cases they fail to react to cases where officers and warrant officers bellow at servicemen and do not show the requisite concern for their needs and demands."